All remittances are to be made, and all letters the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to to the personal of the General Agent, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN grayment be made in advance.

Advertisements making less than a square inthree times for 75 eta.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ain and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auresel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

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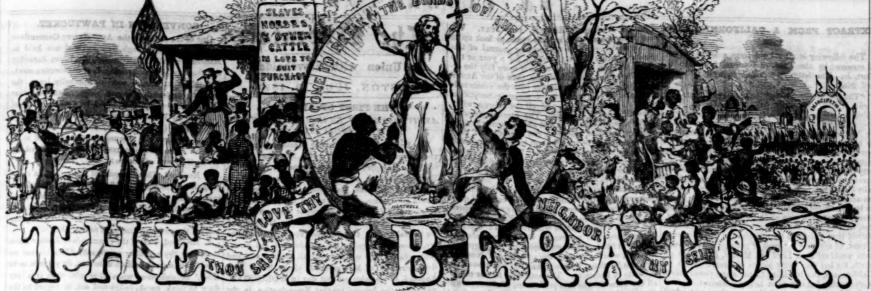
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conmittee - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS IT LORISO, EDWIND QUINCY, SAMURI PHILBRICK, This Committee is responsible on the financial economy of the paper—not for

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetaity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1850.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

WHOLE NO. 1019.

Refuge of Oppression.

VOL XX. NO. 29.

From the Yarmouth Register. A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

is somewhat laughable, diagusting and even its sometimes, to observe the course of Garrison some of his fanatical followers, falsely calling At a meeting which held in Faneuil Hall, a resolution was oflately held in Fancial Hall, a resolution was of-ly Garrison, and pasced 'with much applicate seld with hisees,' anothernatizing Professor Long-for during to write a poem in favor of our Fed-mon, in which the following line occurs:

Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State,"

This reminds me of a puppy I once heard of, This reminds me of a puppy I once heard of, rach was in the habit of barking overy night at the 2000. And what of it? Nothing, only the moon but on its course. Mr. Longfellow must feel very not to see his name thus arraigned by this Lillipujeder, and so unceremoniously plucked from herd of Fame. He must be careful how he aks in favor of our Union, if he does not wish to ander the ire and anathemas of our illustrious ander the Ire and anathemas of our illustrious ator. How fortunate to speak and act. In the res of these Come-outers or Disunionists, the world all wrong, the Bible a lie, the Sabbath a humbug, m of the drunken man, who swore the people were

monicated, and the houses tumbling down.
motley company; like Peter's net, they are gath-A money compete the Rationalist, the Deist, the chief, quacks in medicine and religion; those who believe in everything, and those who believe in nothog: some scamps, and some well meaning men. world and agree in nothing among themselves, exshould the world adopt their notions, they would adopt some others; for opposition they must have, and will have; they feed on fish hooks. Mild, harmess, inoffensive, consistent! They dissent from the from themselves, -rail against persecution, yet perfrom meanserves,—ran against persection, yet persecute as far as they can,—demand freedom of conscience, yet refuse to grant it to others,—pull down, destroy, demolish common household ideas. They take much of philanthropy with their lips, but exhibit much of philanthropy with their lips, but exhibit the spirit of bitterness and hatred,—speak of reason and kindness, but as often vociferate and curse, -boxatfully confident of their own opinions, yet rave noce all sects and sectarianism, yet are the most roted sectarians in the country, as spiteful and omous as an alligator,-go for the destruction of overnment, because, forsooth, no government be perfect,—would blot out the luminary of day use on its disk is seen a few dark spots. They forth with torch and firebrands, arrows and death, then mock at the ruin they have made. Is this the spirit of true reform? No! True re-

n is meek, humble, mild, hurling burning truths at every wrong, yet preserving a loving heart. It does not plack the crutch from the cripple, does not degrive the poor man of his old jacket, does not taken the weeping mother's hope,-does not pull own, but build up

THE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

A Massachusetts correspondent of the Fall River

News, (democratic!) writing from New Orleans, says: | FRIEND GARRISON: exposed for sale, and have seen one, a boy, sold at auction. He was a bright little fellow, 13 years old, and was knocked off for \$435, which was considered round price for him. Two other males and a fetale were tried, but found no buyers. Early spring autumn are the seasons when negroes sell most aly; the demand for them now is very limited. A large part of the slaves in market are plantation ands, and mostly men. They are a robust, sleek-looking race, and appear, for the most part, a very contented, if not happy set of fellows. When exneed for sale, negroes are always kept well dressd, and, as far as possible, in good condition other-rse. A shrewd and experienced horse trader does not take better care of his stock of animals, or endesired to show them off to better advantage, than dues that trafficker in human flesh, the negro bro-

One witnesses in this city but little of what the risonians and Fosters tell us constitute the horors of slavery. A great portion of the slaves here gree to pay their masters so much per month for eir time, according to their skill and ability to eun, and then go and hire themselves out to whom-tower they choose. By this system, their masters are practically absolved from all control over their rices, or the trouble of providing for them. The an account and ad a subject to little or no abuse from his employer, he forthwith quits him and hunts

Mark-not a word of condemnation respecting this orrible slave traffic, but, on the contrary, the slave taler is complimented for his shrewdness, and his istims are represented as very contented fellows!!

SLAVERY AND CHRISTIANITY.

Anxious for some reform in their legal code, the egulature of Georgia retnested the Hon. James H. Umokin, Chief Justice, to make a report on the sub-Jampkin, Chief Justice, to make a report on the sub-ject of Law Reform, making such recommondations as behould deem advisabe. His Report is pub-lated in the January number of the United States Law Magazine for 1850. He advises many altera-loss and amendments, which he particularizes, and which in the main seem to be salutary and useful. thich in the main seem to be salutary and useful. But on the subject of the savery code he says. In the present state of the Unon and of the world, the of slavery should underto the most thorough exnation, and its various letails and provisions be ande to conform to the exirencies of the times. If duy to ourselves, as well at to our slaves, requires increased severity. [I wonder what duty to them could require it.] by way of security, let it be impos the fanatics of our own or other countries. If, on the other hand, it shall be found that existing enacte hypocritical cant and clar hents may be relaxed or ameliorated, without preju-due to our safety or rights of property, let us not be deserred from doing what is right and just as Chris-

We need not fear that our motives will be misapprehended or assrepresented. Our position has been taken, and it well understood everywhere. The conscience of the whole South, after having been conscience of the whole South, after having been thoroughly aroused to the most earnest and intense investigation of the subject, by the remoracless and arremating assauls of our relentless foes, has become thoroughly attained that this institution, like government itself, as of God. That being recognized and regulated by he Decalogue, it will, we have every reason to relieve, be of perpetual duration. That it subserves he best interests of both races, and that we will preserve and defend it at any and all hands.

The Liberator.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

have known it would be perverted into what they

have so stated their views that they must have known, had they exercised judgment, that their real meaning with him yet. He would not stay, but made the best considered in the received in th

ave stood firm, and uttered no uncertain sound.' he truth; that they had not so spoken the truth as to

I have selected the above passages from the remarks f our noble and eloquent friend, and the universally acknowledged friend of humanity, WILLIAM H. CHAN-NING, not with any unfriendly feeling, not with any desire to place him in a ludicrous light-for I sincerely believe he is ever actuated by motives pure and holy—but purely to show that his well-intended and PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW ENGLAND -as the A. S. Standard has it- most fitly spoken and greatly needed rebuke,' was, in fact, no 'rebuke at all, but simply a harmless criticism touching a mere matter of taste. The friends of the slave proclaim the truth each in his own way, each in his own language. I believe they usually succeed in making themselves understood. What does it argue if they sometimes 'startle, shock, stir up' a pro-slavery church and world? Not that they are misunderstood; not that their words fail to convince. This alone is proved by the excitement and deadly hostility aroused by the truths they utter.

'Convince a man against his will, He's of the same opinion still.'

Their words must prove 'a savor of life or death ' to those who hear. Friend Channing has given a word of warning to the friends of freedom- Take heed how ye speak!' Let it be accompanied with another to the friends of slavery- Take heed how ye

' For men in carnest have no time to waste In patching fig-leaves for the naked truth.'
HORATIO N. SPOONER.

FREEDOM IN EAST BRIDGEWATER. JOPPA VILLAGE, E. BRIDGEWATER, ? June 23, 1850.

I find that the new firm, hereafter to be known as was given that I would lecture in the school-house We found the house garrisoned by some of the subalterns of the aforesaid firm. They had taken posseson of the building, locked the door on the outside, and strengthened it with a 'barricade'-thus defying strance-and were seated in sullen silence. The ames of these two men-there were but two inside, although they had sympathizers on the outside— We were thus effectually barred out of the uested Jordan to open the door. To this civil request, Jordan returned no other answer than a shake what calls upon us to disobey God is no law, then the head, and doggedly kept his position.

By this time, quite a crowd had assembled, and told that we could occupy Allen's Hall, notice was given that the meeting would adjourn to that place, is right to rob him of the dignity, the glory, the maand the great body of the assembly moved down is right to rob him of the dignity, the grory, the management of God's the yard towards the street. Quite a number, how-

aw a man with a heavy rail, which, with the aid of here. Whether it is right to lay fetters on the con These he soon stove in, and then commenced an asof its place. By this time, his zeal oozed out-he is right to drag down such a being, and doom him to

not been speaking live minutes, when a rotten egg the possession of rights.

We are agreed, then, here, and it is upon the basis which, however, missed its mark, and striking near of this agreement that I proceed in the argument the top of the door, completely bespattered the bon- which I am about to lay before you. It is upon the nets and shawls of several ladies, who were standing basis that slaveholding is wrong, is a crime and a sin, near, with its spray. I did not wholly escape, as my coat and hat were well sprinkled with the filthy missile. Of so much value is the right of free discussion within twenty miles of Plymouth Rock, and power—to hold a man as a slave. It is upon this batter than two hundred years after the landing of all that I proceed.

and wickedly barred and bolted freedom and humanity from that commodious house-when I supposed that he and his wife and daughters were sold on the 1. 'I do think they have set us a noble example of auction-stand, the one to the rice swamps, and the othplain speaking.

2. 'And I do bring it as a charge against my friends, that, apparently for the sake of agitation, for the sake of sattling, shocking, stirring up the minds of the people, they have so told the truth that they must could stand it no longer; he sprang upon his feet, when they have so told the presented into what they removed the inside fastenings, unlocked the door, anot mean.'
2. 'I do think, and I must repeat, that our friends came out, re-locked it on the outside, and hurried 4. 'I wish now to express to them my earnest hanks that, in this year of feeble fluctuations, they

Thus was effected, by a few words, what the vio-5. 'My doctrine is, that a person should so tell the truth as to be clearly understood; and if he violates that rule, so as consciously and willingly to be misunderstood, he does not pursue the truthful course, what the violates house was now in our possession, as friend Leonard understood, he does not pursue the truthful course. And I did mean to say that my friends had darkened one; and by a vote of the District, we were entitled to use the house for anti-slavery purposes. New understood.'
6. 'My criticism was merely a passing word. I did York, however, is not the only place ruled by mob not mean to be understood as accusing my friends of law. It was now late, and we did not care to occupy the house. I closed my remarks, and the meeting slowly dispersed, under a high state of excitement. slowly dispersed, under a high state of excitement.

Thus ended my first labors in the cause of freedom in East Bridgewater. My future labors can scarcely be more successful. But comment is unnecessary Yours for freedom, and I forbear.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. [PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY DR. STONE.]

COCHITUATE HALL, WEDNESDAY Eve'o, MAY 29. SPEECH OF C. C. BURLEIGH.

[The resolutions were read.]

I know not that I can better begin this evening than where the resolutions leave off-with the pledge, on the part of this Convention, that we, the abolitionists of New England and the North, will disobey all onstitutional requirements and legislative enactments which lay upon us their injunction to give back the runaway slave to his master; which lay upon us the injunction to disobey God's great law of humanity, bidding us 'not to deliver unto his muster the serwant that has escaped from his master unto us, but to let him dwell with us, even among us, in that place which he shall choose in one of our gates, where it liketh him best.' More than that! We are pledged not only to disobey those constitutional requirements, but to do all that we can to induce others to disobey that iniquitous kind of legislation, those iniquitous rovisions of the Constitution; to do what within us lies to make such provisions of the Constitution absolutely null and void. Null and void they are in the eye of God. Null and void they are in the eye of enlightened humanity. Null and void they are even cording to the definition of law itself, if they are tried by the abstract principles of law in its highest Rynders, Webster & Co., has its regularly commissomed agents and minions throughout the country, which has been given by some of its ablest expoundwer ready to do its most wicked works with alacrity. came to this village last Friday evening, and notice and your Cokes—if you take the definition of men last evening. At the time appointed, I repaired to law-students-you may by them maintain the propowhose names are consecrated in the memory of the the school-house, with friend Leonard and his family. requires the rendition of a runaway slave to his master is absolutely null and void, legally as well as morally. But be that as it may, it alters not the question to as. Either law is as these sages have taught, abstract morality applied to the affairs of life ; either law does 'dwell in the bosom' of the God of were Jordan and Snell. The former boasts that he is justice, who sends forth his decrees in the dictates of Agent for the District. The other boasts no office at is derived from the law of nature and the law of God, humanity, or it does not. If it be true that all law house. Friend Leonard went to a window, and re-

the question is at an end.

We have not come to argue the question to-night, house. Finding, however, that no ingress could be whether the laborer has a right to his wages, whether manhood has a right to liberty, and to that crown of obtained, except by demolishing the door, and being honor which was placed upon his head when he was made but a little lower than the angels. Whether it own spirit inbreathed into the hitherto lifeless clay, om their own premises with so little ceremony; and is not now the question in debate. Whether it is the crowd came to a halt at the fence in front of the right to violate the sanctity of the domestic relation, to trample upon the Divine institution of marriage While waiting here, as if doubting what to do, we and the family, that germ of all political and social we were startled by a crash at the house, and looking up—for it was not yet too dark to see distinctly—we ome boys, he was using as a battering ram, with good effect, upon the lower panels of the door. geon doors of ignorance on the intellects of men whether it is right to take those faculties capable ault upon the upper ones. He drove the point of expansion and culargement and upward growth, till nis rail through one of them, splitting it from top to softom; he then gave his rail a wrench one side, using it as a kind of lever to force the rent panel out oppression beneath the slaveholder's heel; whether it pulled the rail from its gaping wound, and threw it moral and intellectual death, is not the question tome side. While this was going on, Snell, who, it night. We take it for granted that you agree with us was understood, was in the house with Jordan, made in this. Do you not? If there be any man who does his escape through one of the back windows, and not, let him announce it. We here avow our belief that it is a crime against man, that it is a sin against I now mounted the steps, and commenced speaking. God, that it is an outrage against the clearest princihad not uttered three words, before Snell set ples of justice and the plainest mandates of the Diap a great bellowing, to prevent my being heard. vine law, to make man a brute, to make merchandise Finding that he could not accomplish his purpose, he desisted, and I proceeded with my remarks. I had God has placed the obligation of duties and conferred

You know that the slave has a right to be free.

that no man can have, that no constitution can confer, that no statute law can impart, that no judicial precedent can bestow the right and the power—the rightfu

Well, then, we are agreed as to the basis; and now

This rotten egg argument caused no suspension of the first step that I make upon it is the affirmation hands upon the Governor of Massachusetts, and put | bloodhounds of the slaveholder. We will not be the my remarks. When I came to make a personal application of them to the individual who had so basely to his freedom, to the wages of his toil, to the enjoyto his freedom, to the wages of his toil, to the eajoy- red auction flag and the stripes of the Republic. You ment of his intellectual powers, to the liberty of his know that, don't you? Well, then, we are agreed so ascience, to the sanctity of his domestic relations far. to the integrity of his manhood and every thing there- Well, somebody else was something. Look at the

ulture for his mind.

Supreme Court, or be it what it may, it is a wrong. Go a little lower down to apply the same principle It is just what slavery is, which it is brought to supo stand before their course.

Consequently, upon the very ground here stated, when the claim is upon a man's manhood? the right, not merely of escaped men, but of all free- that they will maintain the Constitution. nan, at the mercy of a petty United States officer. But that is not the burden of our charge. We take the provision of the Constitution, we take the solemn n the most restricted interpretation which you can ture of the slave; and whereas, our allegiance is

en bled, where Concord river washes away the bloodwints of 1775, and having touched Massachusetts soil, he is a freeman. He was a freeman, of right, when he was toiling upon the Carolina plantation. He was a freeman, of right, when he was in the cofde gang going from Washington to Louisiana. He was a freeman, of right, when breathing the pestilential air of a slave-ship, passing from Alexandria to Mobile. But he had not the enjoyment of his right; and now he chooses to take it by coming to the North, and thus he has become a freeman in fact, also. Now the magnetic circle is finished, the conductor is complete, the lightning bolt of Heaven's electricity, passing down it, has dashed his slavery to seas a slave, but not, he is a slave. dage,' I answer, that you have not brought ity. the case to be applied in the instance before us. This But I go further; and I think I may venture to here stands a nan-a slave no longer [sensation]; neither in right nor in fact a slave. And when you ing the rights of his essential humanity, you are as

and domestic rights and domestic joys, in one word, You are enslaving a freeman. 'O, he was a slave.' unto pertaining, has also a right, as a necessary inference from these propositions, when those rights are he would reduce a man to a mere piece of human wrested from him, to obtain them again in the most harmless manner that it can be done, by quietly was my slave.' Let us translate this into plain Engwithdrawing his hand from the manacle and his foot lish. Now, to be a slave, as we have agreed in the from the shackle. He has a right to runaway, or, if outset, is to be the victim of outrage, of plunder, of you prefer the term, to migrate. He has a right to wrong. Therefore, a man says, 'You must help me resent himself by the side of the Irish or Hunga- put that man in bondage, because I robbed him yes rian patriots, and claim protection from a tyranny in terday, I plundered him the day before, I violated his nparison with which the oppression of Victoria rights the day before that, I perpetrated outrage on and of Lord John Russell is as nothing. [Great sen-sation.] him previously, and have continued doing this from the time when he was born till the time when he He has a right to ask for the shelter of your roof. sought his manhood in Massachusetts.' [Shame ! He has a right to ask for the means of obtaining, by shame! '] And you in Massa husetts, who boast the honest, industrious toil, subsistence for his body and that you are ready to acknowledge the validity of The slave having that right, of course every thing claim based upon such a foundation, will you? And which contravenes it is a wrong. Be it statute law, because a man committed robbery yesterday, there be it constitutional provision, be it the decision of the because a man committed robbery yesterday, there-

Here is a man arraigned before your court of justice, port, a sin against God and an outrage upon man. charged with having stolen a horse from his neighbor. We are agreed upon this main proposition, and no man having intelligence enough to lay two ideas to-gether, and say what third one belongs with them, right to take it. For don't you know that it was the can deny that the slave has this right of running same man that I stole a horse from last year, and away, and, consequently, whatever contravenes this then put in the plea, at this bar, that I did the same right is a wrong. Here, then, we stand together. thing to him the year before? I have done it every The slave has a right to run away. Every statute, year since I was old enough to ride a horse; and every constitutional provision, every precedent of the courts which stands in the way of his escaping from to his father and grandfather. This practice of stealondage, is contrary to God's law, is contrary to ing a horse annually has run in the family ever since man's duty, and therefore ought to be treated as ev- we have had an existence. We have been accustomed ery adversary of God's law and man's duty should to steal horses from that man and his ancestry ever be treated. We should overthrow it as the heroes of since he had an ancestry.' Will you say, 'Lot him ancient fable brought down the dragon who attempted have the horse'? No! You will exclaim, 'Your plea is your condemnation !' And why not say the same

apon the very ground assumed by the sages of your A man, in the enjoyment of his rights, claims the law, the return of fugitive slaves is uttorly illegal. protection of your public sentiment and your law. But if you disclaim these opinions of the sages of the law, if you say they erred, or that they only stated ed the whole state of things. The statute of Congress wards so qualified that they amount to nothing touching the case before us, we assent, if you please, for Constitution of your country is higher than the authe sake of the argument, and admit that law may be thority of your God? There can be no concurrent niquitous, and yet be law. But there is a higher law jurisdiction here. It is one or the other paramount than the Constitution; there is a higher judic ature You must choose which you will recognize as supreme. than the Supreme Court; there is a tribunal more Now, our great and wise men tell us that we must dignified and authoritative than that which sends obey the Constitution, and they sneer at the idea that forth from Washington the decrees against our broth- there is a higher law. And why must we obey the er man; -- and by its decrees must we be governed. Constitution? It is for one of the most absurd of That is the tribunal whose decisions bid us set aside the decisions of these earthly tribunals, the decrees of men who go into the halls of Congress take there the these earthly legislatures, which would make us the alies of the Slave Power, which would make us rivet What do they swear by? If they were consistent, if the chains upon the slave. What would you say to they believed their own declaration and their own im this? Would you attempt to apologize for it by say- plied assertion, that there is no higher law than the ing that it is only the freeman who is not to be re. Constitution, then they ought to swear by the Constiduced to bondage? I am willing to accept the case, tution. Instead of raising the hand toward God, they then, in that aspect of it. I will agree, for the pres- ought to lay that hand upon the parchment itself, and ent argument, to what I by no means admit in fact, bow their heads to its foul and bloody page, rather that only the freeman is to be protected. You know, to the volume of the Holy Evangelists, when they as well as I know, that these principles are to be con- seal with a kiss the pledge which pollutes their lips; sidered immutable and all-comprehensive. They ap- and thus, in all consistency, swear by the Constituply to the slave just as much as to the freest child tion that they will uphold and obey the Constitution the ever bounded in conscious liberty over the sod 'Men verily swear by the greater'; and not by the made greener by the blood with which Massachusetts less that they will support the greater. They do not men consecrated it to liberty in the hottest of her bat- swear by the Constitution of Massachusetts that the y tles. But, waiving this claim that we might set up, will support the Constitution of the United States we take the view that the freeman only is to be pro- Why, then, should they swear by the God above, that ected. Our wise men, our legislators and our rev. they will support that still higher authority, the erends—the Divine men who back up the legislators Constitution of the United States? No! To be con--pledge themselves to an enactment which is to put sistent, I say, they must swear by the Constitution

This, then, is the position which we must agree to stand upon, if we would be consistent with the doctrines we have already agreed to stand upon as prov ovenant' of our fathers, and we condemn that, even ed; that whereas the supreme law forbids the recapgive it, wheresoever it conflicts with the right of man the supreme law first, and to the inferior law only so far as it is a transcript of the supreme command, we must do what this resolution pledges us to do-we must violate the pro-slavery Constitution.

A Voice in the rear of the Hall-There are three o four individuals here who might readily be put out, if there are any officers.

The Chairman-Order! The Chair has not per ceived any attempt to disturb the meeting.

The Voice-They are now rushing away. gentlemen, if they are gentlemen, will keep quiet and order. He thinks if all remain stationary, all will hear; and if they cannot hear, or if they are uncomfortable, they had better retire.

Mr. Burleigh-I was saying, that we are bound, in g down it, has dashed his slavery to consistency with our admission of the doctrine of the man stands before us a freeman. wrongfulness of slaveholding, with which we start in [Much enthusiasm.] He is no longer a slave. The agreement, to discard the pro-slavery Constitution, the reedom which was always his of right, is now his pro-slavery statute, and the pro-slavery judicial preboth of right and in fact. You may say of him, he cedent, and, daring to abide the consequences, we When you come must be true to humanity, to justice, whatsoever here and say, 'You may take your slaves, and hold it requires us to spurn in order to maintain this fidel-

is not a slave. He is a man, a free man, a free inhab-itant of Massachusetts. He has all the rights which half of the people of the North—certainly in behalf any other inhabitant of Massachusetts has under the of all the people who from their dwelling-places and qual laws of Massachusetts, which recognize no dif- in their daily walks can look out upon the monument ference of rights on the ground of complexion; no difference of privileges on the ground of birth; no difference of enjoyment on the ground of previous contact we not only acknowledge our day in this matition. In the eye of Massachusetts law, in the eye ter, but we affirm that our fixed purpose is, not to give of Massachusetts Constitution, and in the eye of back the runaway slave to his master, not to abet the common sense, common humanity, and eternal right, means of re-enslavement for those whom chains could not hold; that we will not give that man again to the neither in right nor in fact a slave. And when you grasp of the oppressor. I say, not only we ought lay your hand upon that man, you are as much invad-not, but we will not. Does not every heart in this g the rights of his essential humanity, you are as much defying the laws of Massachusetts, you are as in this assembly echo the expression? Does not every sou in this assembly record, in the depths of his own net assembly the rights of every individual citation of Massachusetts, as if you were to put your not be the allies of the kidnapper. We will not be the

sentinels at his prison doors, to guard against the escape of his victims, and aid in their recapture. I believe this is our purpose. Why, then, should we shrink from the frank avowal of it?

I trust there is not a man who is willing to stand up here and say that he is ready to help capture a runaway slave. I think that Daniel Webster himself, when called upon to start in the chase in his own proper person, would shrink from consistency with his own doctrines. And I am not so very certain that if a slave should knock at midnight at the door of the statesman of Marshfield, and Daniel was certain that no official of the government was lurking near to see him, I am not sure he would not admit the fugitive, feed him from his table, let him rest under the shelter of his roof, and give him his God-speed on the way to the land of liberty, even if he could not dare to trust himself to go with him. [Applause and hisses. I perceive his friends here seem to be unwilling to admit so much in Daniel's favor. [Enthusiasm.] Perhaps they are right. If they are his friends and intimates, they probably know him better than I do. [Cheers and groans.] They assent [Prolonged applause.] Let it be so, then. Let Daniel stand the sole exception [laughter]; not

'Faithful among the faithless, faithful found Among innumerable false;

but rather, where all else are true, the solitary Satan, Instead of leading off with him the third part of the heaven. [Mirth redoubled. 'Three cheers for Daniel

Now they shout at the sentiment that he stands the only faithless one among the memorable true. [Applause and hisses.] Be it so! I speak, then, for the rest of the inhabitants of New England; and I apprehend that no one is prepared to controvert my assertion here, at least on his own behalf, that we will not give back the runaway slave. If the slave comes to our dwellings, we will aid him. We will take care to make it understood, where we live, and wherever we can make our sentiments and our purposes known, that he is safe now; that there is no need for him to fly from under the shadow, I will not say of the engle's wings, but of the old Massachusetts pine tree, away to the shadow of a Monarch's throne; to the protection of a government whose rule was so oppressive, that our fathers deemed it worth a seven years' war to escape from it. What a libel upon our republicanism, that a slave must fly from this republic, and seek shelter for his manhood and his liberty within the domains of a monarch; of that very monarch whose government our fathers paid such a price to throw off from themselves. Our doctrine is, that British monarchy is so oppressive that it is worth enduring all the evils which a seven years' war can inflict upon the land, in order to escape from it. And now we have set up something which is so much worse, that the best thing which we can do for the subjects of its oppression is to send them to that

I recollect having heard of a rude and eccentric sort of a minister, who wished to give his hearers a might receive in a future life, if they should die imenitent. 'You have not an idea,' said he, 'what a not place hell is. Why! if a man had been in hell a long time, and was suddenly taken out and put in a urnace as hot as Lehigh coal could heat it, he would freeze to death in half a minute!' To be sure, nonarchy is as hot in our estimation as a Lehigh coal furnace, yet to one just come out of this hell of slavery, monarchy, though it might not freeze him to death, would give him a very agreeable sensation of coldness. [Three groans.] I do not wonder that our

friends groan at such a fact. It has made me groan often enough, even to think of it; and I should think t would cause every true American, every lover of his country, to groan in his inmost spirit, 'with groanings which cannot be uttered.' [Laughter.] We have resolved to change this state of things.

We think we have borne this disgrace long enough. We have been the scoff of the opponents of liberty in the old world long enough, and now we are determined that the slave shall find a place of refuge here, among the children of the men who bled at Bunker Hill, and Lexington, and Concord. We do not regard the Declaration of Independence as a mere 'fanaronade of nonsense,' as it has been called by the slaveholders of the South. We mean to make it understood, that when the slave comes upon the soil of Massachusetts, the slave-trader must not come after him to catch him. He may come to visit us, and we will sent him at our tables, by the side of the very slave who has run away from him; and we have n doubt that the slave will exercise so much of the spirit of Christian forgiveness and humanity as not to resent the seeming debasement. We will permit him to listen to the words which have been hitherto suppressed by the terrors of the lash, but which he will now hear coming from the slave in all plainness and fidelity, but we trust also in all meekness and forgiving love. But beyond that, we cannot go. We canot allow that Massachusetts shall be made his hunting-ground. We cannot allow that the slaveholder shall make the law of the slaveholding States paramount over the majesty of Massachusetts law-paramount over the majesty of the Divine law as it is written upon our hearts, impressed upon our con-sciences; and therefore we frankly avow the purpose which we cherish in our utmost souls. We are agree in the purpose. Let us agree in the frank avowal of it. Save the slaveholder the trouble and expense of taking a long journey upon a fruitless errand.

I will not trespass upon your time, and will there-fore conclude with the re-utterance of that pledge with which I commenced. [Loud cries of 'Mellen!"

Mr. Burleigh-The pledge is, that we will stand by the poor, that we will defend the cause of the weak, that we will shelter the outcast, that we will protect the victim of tyranny, and that to us a Henry Box Brown and a Maxzini, an Ellen Craft and a Kossuth, the self-exiled Irish patriot, and the self-exiled patriot of South Carolins, shall be alike welcome; welcome to our hearts and our homes; welcome to our hearts and our homes; welcome to our hearts and our homes; welcome to our hearts and to the protection of our laws and public sentiment. [Applause, and three cheers for

The question of fugitive slaves is one of the gre questions before this meeting. The questions, has the alave a right to escape from his master, and is it the right and the duty of all the friends of freedom to seek to induce the slave to escape, and protect him when he does escape? are the questions now before this nation—the topics preached upon by your legi-lators and your theologians. Perhaps there is no subject so frequently discussed in domestic or social life as this question of fugitive slaves. The Consti tution, laws and Bible are all brought in to overaw the people of the North, to prevent them from aiding the slave to escape from his master. I think this i the question to which abolitionists should direct the almost exclusive attention during the coming year appealing to the sentiments of justice and equity to some extent existing in the minds of this nation and the world. We stand on high and holy ground. In speaking on such a question as this, we should meet the enactments of your Congress. The supposed of real command, that requires the slave to obey his master, no matter from what inspired book it come or who gives it, that command is null and void, because it speaks a language which humanity condemn No matter though all the people call God and the socalled religion require the slave to obey his master, o us to return the slave to his chains, such gods an such a religion ought to be and will be scorned by every honest man. No doubt, in due time we shall have to meet this question, and it comes home to our sym, athies as husbands and wives, parents and chil dren, brothers and sisters, as friends and neighbor appealing to the holiest feelings of our nature Shall we protect the runaway slave? One of the greatest wonders of this nineteenth century, I venture o say, will be that in a land professing to be the mos enlightened, religious, civilized, and best governed land on the face of the earth, full of meeting-houses Bibles, prayers, sermons, consecrated temples, full o Declarations of Independence and Constitutions de claring that all men are created equal, full of civilize courts and legislative bodies, full of all that men call civilization and religion-that in such a country the question should be mooted, whether it be right and duty to aid a man in his escape from slavery. Surely, it is a wonder.

Sir, it seems to me that the moral constitution of this nation is paralyzed, that there is no sense of justice within us left. I believe that such a question a this ought to be the watchword of an instant revo lution, and every man who has a spark of manhor left in his bosom ought to proclaim revolution a once, when it becomes necessary to discuss a question whether we may entertain a fugitive, or to ask protection of his rights as a man. I marvel that such a question can be mooted in a country professing to be civilized like this. One's soul burns with indignation when we see how such questions are treated by churches, ministers, public presses, and the literature of the country.

I wish having made these remarks, to introduce two resolutions to this meeting, saying that I have the consent of the Committee to introduce them as part of

Reso ved. That it is the right of the slave to es cape from slavery, and his duty to do so, whenever he thinks he can succeed in his effort; and he may rightfully claim and use any property of his master, or any other, to aid him in his heroic struggle for lib-

Resolved. That we hereby pledge ourselves to th slave, to the slaveholder, and to abettors of slavery North and South, that we will exert ourselves to in duce the slaves to escape from their masters, and when they come among us, to welcome them to the enjoyment of the industry, political rights and privileges which we ourselves enjoy; and we will trample on all Constitutions, all legislative enactments all judiciary decisions, all compromises of precepts and commands, by whomsoever given, requiring the rendition of fugitive slaves; and that should Congress be so regardless of justice and the rights of man as to pass any law forbidding us to harbor fugitive slaves, we will oppose the execution of such laws, and de what we can to make them null and void.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON SLAVERY.

The following letters written in 1848 are published as an index to the new President's views on the slavery question:

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31, 1848.

HON. JOHN GAYLE: Dear Sir :- I have your letter of the 15th inst. have been compelled to neglect my private corres-pondents. I had also determined to write no letters for publication bearing upon the contest in the approaching canvass. But as you desire some ation for your own satisfaction, in regard to the charges brought against me from the South, on the slave question, I have concluded to state briefly my

While I was in Congress, there was much agitation on the right of petition. My votes will doubt-less be found recorded uniformly in favor of it. The rule upon which I acted was, that every citizen preng a respectful petition to the body that by the Constitution had the power to grant or refuse the prayer of it, was entitled to be heard; and therefore netition ought to be received and considered. If easonable, the prayer of it should granted; but if wrong or unreasonable, it should be nied. I think all my votes, whether on the reception of petitions or on the consideration of resolutions, will be found consistent with this rule,

I have none of my Congressional documents here,

they being at my former residence in Buffalo, no have I access to any papers or memorand to refresh my recollection; but I think at some time, while in Congress, I took occasion to state, in substance, my views upon the subject of slavery in the States. Whether the remarks were reported or not, I am unside the states in the states of the state able to say, but the substance was that I regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which the National Government had nothing to do. That, by the Constitution of the United States, the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where as a blessing, they had a constitutional right to enjoy it, and if they regarded it as an an evil, they had the power and knew best how to apply the remedy. I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it, or was in any way responsible for its continuan-in the several States where it existed. I have enter tained no other sentiments on the subject since I examined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and I doubt not that all my acts, public and private, will be found

I have the honor to be, your obd't serv't, MILLARD FILLMORE

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE ON THE SLAVETRADE BETWEEN THE STATES. ALBANY, SEPT. 13, 1348.

DEAR Sin: - I returned this morning from the West, and have yours of the 10th, in which you say that it has been charged in the Richmond Enquire that I hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with, or break off, the transportation, re-moval or disposal of persons held as slaves, from one

alayeholding State to another.

I am not aware that this question has ever been am not aware that this question has ever been discussed in Congress, or was ever presented for the Supreme Court of the United States before 1841. In that year, the celebrated case from Mississippi was decided, and Mr. Justice McLean gave an elaborate opinion on this point, in which the Chief Justice concurred. He came to the conclusion that the constitutional power over this matter was vested in the several States and not in Congress. So far as my knowledge extends, this opinion carried conviction to exeral States and not in Congress. So far as my knowledge extends, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind, and the question was considered settled. At any rate, this was my own opinior then, and I have seen no cause to change it since. Should I do so, I shall not hesitate to declare it.

You will therefore perceive that you did me no injustice in representing to your friend that these

I write in haste, amid the pressure of official duties, but remain truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

'The last steamer brings us intelligence that Cali-

cle Sam's assistance in establishing a mint and bringing lands to market, but further than this, we do ont know as it will be for our interest to form a part of the confederacy. California possesses within herself all the elements of independence, which you will probably yet see developed in a high degree. The country, including Oregon, is large the natural boundaries are almost impregnable; the Agricultural, Commercial, and manufacturing resources are great, to say nothing of the almost inexhaustible mines, of whose richness I am daily more and more convinced. And then, too, the population are universally admitted to be the most enterprising on the face of the globe, the majority of them the very cream of the States. Who, then, can doubt the ability ty of California to govern herself? If she should be admitted to the Union, I am not sure, in view of her resources and the distance from the Sent of Government, that she could long be retained within its folds. The early construction of the great Pacific Railroad might, however, cement her to the Republic.'

THE CUBA APPAIR.

The Cuba affair has occurred at a time very op portune for the promoters of mischief. The organization effected by the American leaders of the reve utionary movement still exists, and, in case of any mistake on the part of the Spanish government, the project will be renewed, and with a force of ten thousand men, under the suspices of eminent citizens, and assuming to act under the authority of Southern States. The late expedition, indeed, assun el to be authorized by States. There were the Kerticky regiment, and the Louisiana regiment, and the Mississippi battalion; and the Governor of the State of Mississippi, lately a general officer of the United States army, and proposed as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was the leader in the enterprise; and the Adjutant General of the State of prise; and the Adjutant-General of the State of Louisiana was a promoter of it, and the expedition was, in part, furnished with arms from the arsenal of that State. In fact, it will very probably be found before the end of the present year, that a State can find a mode, within the Union or out of the Union, within the Constitution or without the Constitution, to declare and early arms of the Constitution, within the Constitution or without the Constitution, to declare and carry on war. The troops raised and supplied for the purpose of conquering Cuba and St. Domingo can also be in readiness to promote the purposes of those who commenced the work of revolution at the Nashville Convention. The remark is

tion at the Nashville Convention. The remark is made every day, by the Southern members, that the South is preparing for the worst, or, as Mr. Barnwell said the other day, she is setting her house in order. The Cuban and the Texan projects will be brought to the he aid of the project of revolution at home.

While California, Oregon and Utah will form a government—Texas, having absorbed New Mexico—and the States on the Gulf and the Southern Atlantic, will, with Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico, form a Southern confederacy. That is the shape which things may take, should the adjustment. Rico, form a Southern confederacy. That is the shape which things may take, should the adjustment bill be defeated.—Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.

GEN. TAYLOR AND NEW MEXICO.

An intelligent Southern whig waited upon General Taylor yesterday on this very subject of New Mexico. He told General Taylor that should he recommend the admission of New Mexico, under existing circumstances, it would alienate from the administration every whig of the whole South—that if he should attempt to repel the Texans by arms, the whole South to their support. And what did old Zack say 2 Just what might have been expected.

Gen. Taylor said he owed no particular obligations to the whigs of the South, or to the whigs of the North. He was not the President of the whigs, but the President of the United States, and by God, he intended to be so, (for the old man can swear like a dragoon when his beaver's up.) He had taken his position. Texas had no more claim to Santa Fe than Lopez and his pirates had to Cuba. It was the d—dest pretext of a title. New Mexico was under his protection, and if it were only inhabited by nche Indians, he should defend it, if necessary, against all invaders of a hostile character, till Congress shall have decided what to do. He was a soldier and knew his duty, and whatever responsibil-ity, or whatever the consequences, he would fulfil his duty. That is said to have been substantially er of Old Zack to the Southern whig yester-We did not hear him; we do not know the fact to be so; but it has the look of Old Zack, and the cut of his Buena Vista check shirt all over it. It has the 'odor' of the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb about it, only the lamb looks a little too much like a grizly bear, to be comfortable.

Here we pause to take breath. Here is a speck of discord visible and tangible. Orders or no orders -special agent or no special agent, the case is black. If there have been no special orders. Gen. black. If there have been no special orders, Gen. Taylor has been false to New Mexico, and has betrayed her into danger; if there have been any special orders of resistance by arms, war is menaced between Texas and the government, between the South and the government, and that is far enough to follow the consequences just now.—Letter of Washington corr. of the N. Y. Herald, dated July 4th.

RYNDERS AND PROP. STUART.

Rynders, the renowned Apostle of the New York twenty years, or by a fine not exceeding one th Moh, 'defender of the faith,' &c., is in trouble, having been accused of the vulgar offence of gambling, than three years.'

We allude to these circumstances now, because We allude to these circumstances now, because we are hostile in the part host and have not because we are hostile in the part host and have not because we are hostile in the part host and have not because we are hostile in the part hos ing been accused of the vulgar offence of gambling, merely because he won a few paltry dollars from a man less skillful than himsel', and left his family to suffer the consequences by being turned penniless into the streets. We suggest that this is a case which appeals strongly to the sympathy and sense of justice of Prof. Stuart. We cannot believe that he will permit his associate in the work of demolishing the abolitionists to sink under the denunciations of the fanatics for an act no where expressly condemned in the New Testament, and which was virtually approved by the saints of the Old Dispensation, who often settled important questions by 'casting lots,' which, we take it, was a practice as nearly identical with modern game. portant questions by 'casting lots,' which, we take it, was a practice as nearly identical with modern gambling as Patriarchal and Jewish servitude were like the Slavery of the South. The learned Professor, we are sure, would find it as easy a task to frame a Scriptural defence of Rynders as he did to accomplish the same thing for Webster: and since Moses has begun the good work of defending our modern prophets, (profits?) he should show no partiality. Surely Isaiah is as worthy of a seat on the soft cushion of Biblical exegesis as Daniel, for he has been neither less zealous nor less courageous than the lated to assert his innocence, his life has, of course,

neither less zealous nor less courageous than the latter in the defence of 'our glorious Union,' and still more glorious Church. Webster—Rynders—Stuart! What an illustrious trio!—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

(F) The colored woman Rebecca Garrett, and children, whom I noticed sometime since as being decided to be entitled to their freedom by our County Court, have had that decision reversed by the appeal Court, so that they will have to go back into Howard District, among the large slaveholders, to test the right to their freedom. It is one of the grossest outrages that can be conceived of, to permit a woman to leave a master in her youth, marry and act as free for a period of twenty years, and then, after all her own and her husband's labor to raise a large family of children, (in this case eleven.) to seize them and imprison them as slaves, from the mother to the infant. Yet such things are done at this time in Maryland!—Bultimere corr. of the N. Y. Tribune.

TER.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received by the Taunton Gazette, from Mr. B.
Burt, Jr. The letter is dated Sacramento City, A-mil 26th.

North American Review, ros July. We have been accustomed, in past years, to look up to the North American as the leading journal of this country; but its tone and temper, for a year or two past, have been such as to make it more fitly the organ of bigotted English toryism, than of the American mind. It has no symmathy with the democratic 'The last steamer brings us intelligence that California is still without the pale of the Union. One thing is certain, if she is not soon admitted as a sovereign State, she never will be. Webster and other Northern doughfaces, I am pained and chagrined to see, are doing all they can to compromise away our dearest liberties. O, how long will our Northern Representatives, nurtured on the free soil of the liberty-loving Pilgrims, do the hidding of our Southern tyrant-paupers? It is very well understood here why California is not admitted. The South object on account of our slavery restrictions. This is not to be wondered at; but it is surprising, surpassing strange, that such men as Daniel Webster, and that, to, in the face of their Plymouth Rock professions, should thus cringe to the overseers in the vain bope, I trust, of securing a 'mess of pottage.' Why, such I trust, of securing a 'mess can mind. It has no sympathy with the democraticides, and is pervaded by a sneering scepticism about all free principles and all the reforms which make the spirit of our age. The literary execution of the present number is not above mediocrity, the criticism is feeble, and with the exception of three four articles. thus, of securing a 'mess of pottage.' Why, such men would sell their Lord and Master, if he were on earth, for less than thirty pieces of silver! With us rights to Southern dictation, and the violation of the earth, for less than thirty pieces of silver: With us Californians, this trackling to the slave power meets with nothing but our most hearty contempt.

As I have intimated, if Congress does not admit California into the Union soon, the golden opportunity will have forever passed. We are quite indifferent about her admission. True, we should like Union from the writer of the article.—Taunlon Whig.

Dough. The North American Review for July has an article by Mr. Francis Bowen, the editor, which follows in the wake of Berrien, Webster. Foote & Co. on the slave question. It is ostensibly a rebuke on the inaction of Congress, but the writer places the blame on the Free Soil men, who are in no wise to blame in the matter. He goes in for the reclamation of fugitive slaves; the abandoament of the Wilmot Proviso in regard to the territories; and contends earnestly that the diffusion of slavery is not the creation of it. He says he should not object to see slavery in California, any more than in Georgia; but he does not tell us that by carrying slavery to the former, it will be removed from the latter. The article contains sentiments which for atrocity we have rarely seen equalled, and which would disgrace Algiers, or any of the Barbary States. It is dough—all dough—as Mr. Webster once said of some political opponent, dough soul. It is calculated for the South Carolina market, and may be the means of increasing its readers in that region; but we should suppose that Massachusetts people would be reluctant to support such sentients .- Dedham Der

Bowen, the musty hunker of the North American Review, states that slavery was abolished throughout New Mexico thirteen years ago, and that the laws of nature are unalterably opposed to its introduction.' How, then, came there to be any slavery in New Mexico to abolish thirteen years ago: He says, also, that the laws forbidding the introduc-tion of slavery are still in force, and then adds, that for two years the territories have been open to the introduction of slaves. These are a sample of the arguments of that miserable toady to the tyrants of the South and of Europe. If he, and all such as he, could be made to share the fate of plantation slaves, it would constitute a valid reason for the connuence of slavery .- Dedham Gazette.

Two of the Reviews for the present month, the Democratic and North American, contain pro-slavery articles suited to the meridian of South , and admirably adapted to commend ther to circulation among the members of the South ern Nashville Convention. The article in the Dem cratic Review is little else than a silly rigmarole about 'Garrison,' 'Infidelity,' 'Abby Folsom,' and Disunion;' while that in the North American is a piece of elaborate wickedness of the Webster stamp, in which the blame of the wante of time in Congress is laid precisely where it ought not to bepromise. - Essex Co. Freeman

THE CASE OF PROP. WEBSTER. There have been one or two hearings before the

panying the confession of this criminal, which we published last week. The effect of the confession is mainly neutralized by the statements of a petition signed by the prisoner, and presented to the Governor soon after the conviction, in which he asserts his complete innocence of the crime, in the most solemn manner. His statements will not be likely to have any weight with the Committee, farther than they are corroborated by other testimony, or are consisten with reason and probability. The Committee were not fully prepared to believe the statement that Dr Parkman was suddenly killed by a single blow upo the head with the stump of a grape-vine, and medical testimony was called upon that point; but as is thought death might have been so produced, and some thought not.

A petition for commutation was handed in, signed by many of the leading citizens of Cambridge, and particularly by those connected with the College. It was signed by many of that class who approve of hanging in general, but who oppose hanging men who have been lecturers upon chemistry and college hanging to general, who have been lecturers upon chemistry and college professors. It was signed by persons who, like the criminal himself, when at liberty, would scout the idea of petitioning for the commutation of the sentences of the Goodes and the Pearsons, and such measure educated to its commission. It was pre-sented by Francis Bowen, who is best known to the public as the defender of the tyrants of the Old World and the tyrant slaveholders of the New-a man who usually takes the part of the kings and the executioners, while he asperses the conduct and the character of the Kossuths, Mazzinis, Douglasses, and other heroic champions of human right.

The petition itself betrays the character of the

parties who drew it up and signed it. It proves hem unused to the performance of such duties, out feebly disguises that hostility to the quality of mercy which has characterized the conduct and lives of many of them up to this period. The petitioners d'clare in substance, that they do not believe the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. Of course, then, they believe him to be guilty only of the crime of minislaughter. If so, then why do they petition that the severity of the laws may be increased in his case? They ask that he may prisoned for life, while the penalty affixed by the law for the crime of which they believe him guilty, is 'imprisonment in the State-prison not more than hav- dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more

neither less zealous nor less courageous than the latter in the defence of 'our glorious Union,' and still more glorious Church. Webster—Rynders—Stuart! What an illustrious trio!—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

Since Webster killed Dr. Parkman, and determined to assert his innocence, his life has, of course, been a continuous and unbroken lie; and his petition for pardon, on the ground of his innocence, betrays no greater falsehood than every act of his daily life.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, JULY 19, 1850.

THE PIRST OF AUGUST. ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION IN WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The Board of Managers of the Massachuserrs An II-SLAVERY SOCIETY having voted that they would elebrate the approaching Anniversary of West India Emancipation by a public meeting in the city of WORCESTER, the Committee of Arrangements would give notice, that the use of the beautiful and spacious CITY HALL of Worcester has been granted for the sake of the three million slaves of this country, whose emancipation is still delayed and scornfully refused, they would invite all the true sons and daughters not of Massachusetts alone, but of New England, to assemble on that day in WORCESTER, them, be obligatory upon all people, then it is our

Let early, extensive, and general preparation be

It should be remembered that Worcester is peculiarly easy of access, by rail-road, not only from other parts of the State, but from Rhode Island, Connectibe present from each of those States.

The Committee of Arrangements, chosen by the ticular instance. Managers of the Mass. A. S. Society, are as follows: 4. Resolved, That if one man may justifiably hold WYMAN of Westminster.

The most able and distinguished advocates of the whatever.

Anti-Slavery cause are engaged to be present.

5. Reso

For the Committee, SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

THE SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, To BE HELD IN BOSTON, COMMENCING ON THURS-

DAY, THE 19TH OF DECEMBER, 1850.

It is entirely unnecessary for the undersigned to enforce and solemnity of the motives that have induced of the Christian faith, the mockery of all the princithem to enter upon and continue it, or the encourag- ples of republicanism, and the fullest participation i ing success that has from year to year crowned the all the crimes and horrors of the slave system.

The patient labor of years has not been in vain. of His own gracious purposes, enables us to see, in are made the vital and animating spirit of the nation the changing schemes and cowardly combinations of government." political parties, the hitherto undreamed of treason 8. Resolved, That a Union under whose fostering

thoughtless mind, that the abolition of American be dashed in pieces as a potter's vessel is broken. slavery could take place but by an agitation that 9. Resolved, That Professor Stuart, of Andove should convulse the whole nation. The indications in his recent work, entitled 'Conscience and the Conthat accompany all great changes must be seen here; stitution, has shown by his treatment of the slaver; upon the earth, distress of nations with perplexity, question that his moral 'constitution' is a wreck, and the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing his 'conscience' seared as with a hot iron. them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth.'

Under these circumstances, the clear-toned utterance of entire and abstract truth is needed as never before. Amid the clamor of combinations, compros ses, propositions and expedients, the trumpet of the nists should give forth no uncertain sound. As the sole depositories of those truths which alone mutable; that justice, duty, heroism, are verities, whose teachings it is neither safe nor vise to question. Hence follows the simple confession of faith that serves as cloud and fire through the most proslavery wilderness. Slavery is, under all circumstances, a sin; Immediate Emancipation, in all cases a duty; and according as the sympathies of every man and woman in this great nation are with the slave or the master, must each individual character be judged-in the eyes of man now, at a higher tribu-

To aid in the promulgation of this testimony are the funds of the Bazaar devoted, and for its hilp we appeal to all, of every class, creed and condition. We that we are contending.

the success of this year's Bazaar may be in some measure commensurate with the importance of the decisions now at issue.

> ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY-GRAY CHAPMAN. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. SARAH S. RUSSELL. SARAH B. SHAW. LYDIA D. PARKER. MARY MAY. SARAH R. MAY. MARIA LOWELL. EVELINA A. S. SMITH. HELEN E. GARRISON. CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS. THANKFUL SOUTHWICK. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. ABBY B. FRANCIS. LOUISA LORING. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. SUSAN C. CABOT. CAROLINE WESTON. CATHERINE SARGENT. HENRIETTA SARGENT. HANNAH TUFTS. ANN R. BRAMHALL MARY WILLEY. ELIZABETH GAY. ELIZA F. EDDY. HARRIET M. PALMER. HARRIET B. HALL.

PORTRAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

C. V. Bonn has just finished, for a gentleme in New York, what we think a very successful Portrait of WENDELL PRILLIPS. His rooms are No. 3 shall highly appreciate his contributions to our col-Amory Hall, open between 1 and 2 o'clock, for any who may wish to look at his work before it leaves the city. We are confident that the numerous friends of Mr. Phillips will award great credit to the artist or this very successful effor

CONVENTION IN PAWTUCKET.

One of the series of the Anti-Slavery Convention new in progress through New England was held in Manchester Hall, in Pawtucket, R. L., on Saturday and Sunday last, comprising four consecutive meet ings. The attendance was unexpectedly large, the interest manifested most gratifying, and the reception of the speakers all that could be desired. Danie Mitchell, of Pawtucket, was chosen Chairman, and Elizabeth B. Chace, of Valley Falls, Secretary. utmost freedom of discussion was proffered to all present. The following resolutions were offered by W. L. Garrison, of Boston:

1. Resolved, That the guilt of this nation, in stripping three millions of people of all the rights of hu-man nature, herding them with cattle and swine, and doeming their posterity to the same dreadful fate, i measureless; its hypocrisy unparalleled; its impiety beyond the power of language to describe.

2. Resolved, That if the commands of Jesus, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," Whatsoever yo would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to and renew the demand for that Emancipation in the name of Justice, of Humanity, and of God.

duty to think, speak, judge and act, in regard to the awful condition of the Southern slave population, and awful condition of the Southern slave population, and the atrocious conduct of their tyrannical masters, as made for a meeting which shall surpass all that have we should if we were wearing the yoke and clanking the fetters of slavery. 3. Resolved, That slavery, like idolatry, mu

cut, New Hampshire, and Vermont; and it is hoped illogical and immoral to talk of an innocent case of and earnestly desired that a numerous delegation will slaveholding, as it is to defend the worshipping of idols or the commission of any other sin, in any par-

FRANCIS JACKSON of Boston, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Leicester, Joshua T. Everett of Princeton, Benja-then is the Declaration of Independence an impudent MIN P. RICE, LEANDER EATON, JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, and lying instrument, and ought to be treated as such and MARTIN STOWELL, of Worcester; and ALFRED and all laws, in all countries, which for ever make it a heinous crime to enslave a human being, are im-The meeting will commerce at 10 o'clock, A. M. moral and tyrannical, and deserve no obedience

5. Resolved. That the immediate abandonment of whatever is a malum in se is the imperative duty of all who are guilty of the sin, be the consequences what they may-the loss of property, individual suffering, the peril of life, or martyrdom itself; therefore, re ducing a man to the condition of a thing being a sin of the deepest dye, the command of God, ' Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof,' ought to be instantly obeyed.

6. Resolved, That to be in religious fellowship as political partnership with slaveholders is to recognize large upon the importance of this undertaking, the them as Christians and republicans,-to the scandal

7. Resolved, That the Constitution of the Unite States is to be branded and treated as 'a covenan The strongholds of apathy and indifference, ever the with death and an agreement with hell,' by all who most hopeless, have been stormed and carried. The fear God and regard man, because of its slaveholding mind of the whole country is aroused to its utmost compromises, by virtue of which, (according to the activity, and He who makes the wrath of man praise solemn declaration of John Quincy Adams,) 'the Him, by the over-ruling of it to the carrying forward preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery

of eminent Northern statemen, the increased confu- influences slavery has extended itself till it covers sion, violence, not to say madness, of the Southern 400,000 square miles of territory-till its victims are slave-masters, those elements of human weakness counted by millions instead of thousands-till it has and passion from which, when conflicting on so grand secured absolute mastery over Church and State, and a scale as at present, evolve the great changes which makes them both its obedient vassals; and in one half of which, neither personal security nor the liber-Hardly could it occur to the most ignorant and ty of the press or of speech is allowed; is a Union to

· How dark the spirit that enslaves ! Yet darker still than a' that, He who smid the light still craves Apologies, and a' that! For a' that, and a' that, Small evil finds, and a' that, In crimes which are of darkest hue, And foulest deeds, and a' that.' 10. Resolved, That every religious organization

can save this nation, how deeply should they feel the which admits those who enslave their fellow-creaimportance of the position they occupy! It is left to tues to its embrace as the disciples of Christ, is ex them to declare by words, and by the corresponding actly described in the language of Scripture—'a cage actions that alone give words significance, that the dis-

of the Rev. Albert Barnes) 'there is no power out of the Church that could sustain slavery one hour, were it not sustained in the Church,' then the friends of the slave are justified in boldly impeaching, openly rebuking, and utterly repudiating such a Church, in the name of Christ, the Redeemer. 12. Resolved. That in the anti-slavery w

Christ is to this nation 'a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence '-as of old, accused of sedition and blasphemy, hated by the chief priests and buffeted by the rabble-yet still 'the power of God and the wisdom of God unto them which are called.'

The principal speakers on the occasion were Charles C. Burleigh, Parker Pillsbury, and W. L. Garrison. feel entitled to the sympathy, and, as far as ability The religious and political aspects of THE GREAT QUESmay extend, to the sid of every human creature, in- TION were presented in a most graphic and impresasmuch as it is for that inalienable human right that sive manner, and in no form did opposition manifest underlies all others, the right of personal monership, itself, either to the principles or the sentiments advocated; on the contrary, it was evident that the ap-On this occasion, any impassioned appeal would be peals that were made went directly to the under superfluous. The motives to exertion reside in the standings, consciences and hearts of those who were hearts and arouse the consciences of all whose cir- present. Mrs. Redlon, of Providence, spoke perticumstances enable them to co-operate with us, that nently in regard to the hardening effects of slavery on the conscience of the slaveholder, with particular reference to the case of the late President Taylor, who, when dying, could affirm-'I am prepared-I have done my duty'-notwithstanding he was holding two hundred human beings in the galling fetters of chattel slavery, and had been trained to deeds of blood all his life-time. We have seldom heard our friends Burleigh and Pillsbury speak to greater acceptance, or with more ability. A collection of up wards of sixteen dollars was taken to defray the expenses of the Convention, and 'help the cause

On Sunday evening, by invitation of the anti-slavery friends in Providence, we lectured to a large audience in Mechanics' Hall, in that city, and had no reason to be dissatisfied either with the attention given, or the manner in which the views we presented were responded to by those present. Nothing is more apparent, in every direction in New England, than that the tide of anti-slavery feeling is constantly rising, and that a new impulse has been given to our glorious cause.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER POR JULY. The Examiner for July has the following articles: The Christ of the Gospels and St. Paul, by Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D. D.; Agassiz's Tour to Lake Superior, by Mr. George B. Emerson; Bakewell on a Future State, by Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D. D.; Miracles, by Edward Wigglesworth; Miss Martineau, by Mr. C. C. Smith; Erasmus, by Rev. Charles T. Brooks; Wordsworth, the Christian Poet, by Rev. Artemas B. Muzzy; The Diversity of Origin of the Human Races, by Professor Louis Agassiz. Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washington Street.

To Correspondents. M. M. B. Many thanks. S. M. H. We gladly accept his proposition, and

H. C. W. Letter on 'Independence Day' next

G. F. C. We like the spirit and execution of your cal effusion so well as to desire further favo

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

No amount of homage paid to the past is a sur-

cation of virtue. On the contrary, the more profuse is bestowed, the more clearly it will be seen that designed as a cloak to cover moral cowardi designed as a close to cover movar cowardice or a apostacy. Nothing is easier, nothing more car than to honor 'Abraham, Isaac and Jacob'... and garnish the tombs of the old prophets brate the deeds of Jesus and his apostles. Nothin harder, nothing more rare, than to walk in their steps and imitate their example—to live, in a as they did in theirs, without reputation, hater pised, persecuted, for righteousness' sake. Popular speaking, I care not how highly any one praise dead, or how great may be his veneration for Late or Calvin, for Whitefield or Wealey, for Pena or Pa or Calvin, for windered or westey, for remove for Jesus or Paul, for David or Moses. As in times, all this costs nothing, and is every w received, it gives me no assurance of any just to ciation of the character of those intrepid reform on the part of the encomiast. The cowardy a on the pass, the hypocritical and pharistical, and ways prompt to appear as the special cham all departed, virtuous, canonised worth. persons in the world, who ought to profes achie tion of the bold dissenter, the upright bereis, the righteons agitator, the heaven-inspired famile past, are they who dread to be found in a miner who are ever consulting the vane of public opin who shrink from grappling with all-prevailing initial ty, who tremble at the thought of perilling their m utation, and whose aim it is to pass through lie wi out the slightest connection with any thing deem extravagant or fanatical. Heaven save me from the folly of descanting about the merits and sacrificate the dead, unless my own life bear some little n blance to theirs, in manly contempt of what is new fashionable, in cheerful readiness to endure reproin bold aggression upon systematic wrong, in vival ling 'against principalities, and powers, and spiring wickedness in high places,' in conscerning my upon the altar of a common humanity. fruits shall ye know them,' said the great Pin old-not by their words.

Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers Worshippers of light ancestral make the pres

a crime,— Was the Mayflower launched by cowards, sterrel | men behind their time?

Turn those tracks toward Past or Future, that min
Plymouth Rock sublime?

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes mein good uncouth; good uncouth; ey must upward, still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth; , before us gleam her camp-fires! we cameles They

must pilgrims be, Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,

Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Part's blook
rusted key.

THE IMPARTIAT CITIZEN. This weekly journel, which has been published for two years past at \$7 racuse, N. Y., and edited by Rev. SANCAL R. WARD, the able and eloquent undiluted black alrecate of the emancipation of slaves of every shade of complexion, has been removed to this city, and sppeared last week enlarged, handsomely printed, ar in every way much improved. The price is \$1.00 a year, in advance. Its special object is to aid into great work of elevating the colored people, and sin ulating them to self-elevation.' We trust it will no er falter nor compromise.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. On SE last page we have placed, without any abridgeness the speech recently delivered by this fearless mi accomplished statesman in the U. S. Senate, on the California question. It is an admirable effort-water swerable in reasoning, impressive in dignity, excl lent in rhetorical taste, and strong in moral feeling Every portion of it will be read with equal and a sorbing interest.

The Cecilian Glee Book: A Collection of Four-Put Songs, Glees, and Secular Choruses; original, selected from German, Italian and English As thors, In Two Parts. The Poetry of Part First written and translated by J. E. A. Smith. The Poetry of Part Second by Burns, Scott, Bayly, I. C. Johnson and others. Music arranged (a portion with Piano-Forte Accompaniment) for the use of Societies, Schools, Choirs, Clubs, and the Social Circle. By Edward L. White, Editor of 'Moden Harp, 'Opera Chorus Book,' 'Tyrolian Lyn, Boston Melodeon, &c. &c., and Editor of the State Collection, 'Instructions in Thorough Ban, Choir Chorus Book, &c. &c. Boston: Published by Wilkins, Carter & Co. 1850.

We understand the art of printing much better than we do the science of music, though few can be better pleased with 'the concord of sweet world' than ourselves. The typographical execution of this book, therefore, we are able to pronounce inviting mi excellent. The musical characters are nest, the type fair and legible, the paper clean and white. As to the merits of the work, in other particulars, we recognize many pieces of sterling worth, and in their prefes the editors say- 'An examination of its pages will show choice selections from every style, including the easiest four-part songs, the always favorite popular air, the rich German and the sterling English Gim, up to the more difficult Opera Choruses. Care has been taken to have the words of unexceptionable character; and, to accomplish this end, considerable to pense has been incurred in procuring works within expressly for the work.'

In the death of Mrs. H. C. ARSOLD, of Westfield, (see obituary notice,) the cause of Humanity, of Progress, of Reform, in its most comprehenting spirit and widest scope, has lost an untiring and ofcient advocate. In the elevation and enfranchiseme of her own sex, in particular, she took a very deep interest, and was well qualified both to teach ad lead. What is the death of a hundred military, slaveholding Presidents, compared to a loss like hun?

ABOLITIONISTS are caufioned respecting a colored woman named Emily, who has visited albany. Leominster, Mass., and other places, solicing aid, professing to have been assisted by promined abolitionists in different places as a Fugitive. He stories are untrue, and she is doubtless as imposed.

LF Editors of Anti-Slavery papers will place copy.—Anti-Slavery Standard. copy .- Anti-Slavery Standard.

This Emily is an imporrigible and most crafty impostor, 'and no mistake.' She has been traveling a long period, in New England and out of it, every where awakening sympathy, and getting liberal con-tributions in money and clothing, and frequently do ceiving even the very elect. She has a number of letters from various well known abolitionists, among them one from Mrs. Drake of Leominster. She was in Bath, Me., a few day since, having fled from this city on a charge of theft. Beware of her!

Boston Directory for 1850. This well-known, at and useful publication, edited by George Adu rate and useful publication, ditted by George Austrate and useful publication, ditted by George Australia published. It makes a volume of 400 page, the usual size, and is handsomely printed. The prethe usual size, and is handsomely printed. The preent number contains 2,463 more names than the last
annual issue, the total number in 850 being 56,61.
The whole number of alterations in this number in
32,351, a fact which shows a migrarry disposition in
our population. Besides the Directory to the reidences of the inhabitants, the presant volume contains, as usual, a complete directory to the stress
public institutions, business firms, expresses, as, for the census of Boston for 1850, he boundaries of
the census of Boston for 1850, he boundaries of
the wards as recently located, and an article on renumbering of streets. The latter is well worth its
strention of those who have experienced the disadratages attendant upon the present exains plan of tages attendant upon the present numbering almost at random. This have a place in every store in the

A few years sin
Jonathan Davis, (:
a public discussi
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by the side of his by the side of his of his right to his such a declaration tist pulpits, and bu municants, after land, to go to the slaveholder's right be thought of a restanging, or his its theories, or hi cussion, if they c elerical brotherho sentiments, but, I ried out, deluge

WHOLE

THE RELIGION RY - T

slavery? The abolitionis please, reader; without consider excuse: if he h sake of these who fundamental prin distant relation, On the other them all possible is the position of trying with how heaven of respect of sacrifice it ma touch the hem And here is

Winthrop is diffi-to keep the weath is no clause in th swallow cannot Having first s pets, that whence moral sense in th office and retire throp finds noth speaks of return he says, 'That i recognise prope speaks of "bou return Ellen Cra the slaveholder that service from sponsible any fu who was once g way, took him water, saying, will hold thy l So Mr. Winthre never crossed !

he returns him way he gets hi of these politic less express an the emancipati He discusses Oh, he pledges vote for slaver entative havin lift his hand to the character of into the siste this, his whol the destiny of The slave of slaves do : ever his devo this accursed 1

Get out of m

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but the great and the 19th of the French, away this accu waves from acr burst in upon Get out of him. Get o which shelters all the slave w the merits of behalf of liber hearts tell you

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Abolitionisa demonified in in some other more than aw earth, seeking thing, vast, sh raining the co And who at madmen ? A care nothing f sies of life ?

> Such, and charged with be the fact. So far as w s neither a m fool, nor a noc sensible, inte thinking, ster organized aga breadth, and o es, he talks, 1 does it, too, w or, an intensi of breadth a slave to his horror and i chain as it b worse than s

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thing to be it thing to be it y unreasons impracticable shoulders? Has it prine men? Is christian, us in it? Are out transporters.

RY - THE CONSTITUTION.

A few years since, this city was visited by a A few years (a Baptist,) of Georgia, who held a public discussion with a clergyman in the Maria prough chapel, on the subject of slavery, defending horough transpos, it as an eternal institution, and closing his pledges and procestations in its behalf with the declaration, and processarily to wade up to his knees in bloom that he was southern fellow-citizens in defence by the side of his slaves. And yet that man, after of his right seaton, was invited into the leading Bap-tet pupits, and broke the bread of life to Baptist comapiants, after professing, in the face of New Eng had to go to the extremest limits in defence of the land to go to the sureholder's right of property in man. What is to thought of a religious denomination, however free theories, or however tolerant its idea of free disusion, if they can cover with the sanction of their clerical brotherhood, a man not only holding such clerical practically, such theories in addition, the face of the American people, as would, if carin the land deluge the country in blood in defence of

The abolitionist is what he is, a fanatic, if yo please, reader; one who throws about firebrands consideration. But he has one redeeming excuse: if he has gone mad, he has done it for the sake of those whose faces he has never seen. If he has gone mad, he has done it for the sake of a great mental principle of civil liberty, not for himself, but for a race to which he has only the most distant relation, except in this tie of pity.

On the other side, what is the position, giving On the other state, white as the position, giving them all possible credit, of Stuart or Webster? What is the position of the politician creating subterfuges. trying with how little virtue he can get into th heaven of respectability, finding how little an amoun of sacrifice it may be necessary to make in order to touch the hem of a garment of respectable antielavery sentiment.

And here is a speech of Winthrop; and trimmer inthrop is different from traitor Webster. He tries to keep the weather-guage; and so he proclaims there is no clause in the Constitution, of which his moral swallow cannot make an easy meal.

Having first stated, with a great parade of trum nets, that whenever he shall see any thing against his moral sense in the Constitution he shall throw up his office and retire from the political arena, Mr. Winthrop finds nothing of the kind there. And when he speaks of returning a slave to bondage and stripes, e says, 'That is not in it-the Constitution does not recognise property in man. The Constitution only bound to service or labor;" and when return Ellen Crafts, I shut my eyes to the fact that the slaveholder owns her. I only return her back to that service from which she escaped, and I am not responsible any further.' Just as the indignant Quaker, who was once grossly insulted by a man on the high way, took him by the neck, and held him under the water, saying, 'Friend, I will not kill thee, but I will hold thy head here until thou art drowned. So Mr. Winthrop would not return the slave! That never crossed his keen Episcopal conscience. No! he returns him only to 'service'! And that is the way he gets his neck out of the yoke. But do any of these politicians breathe any carnest hope, much less express an earnest purpose, to labor or pray for the emancipation of a single slave in this Union? He discusses slavery on the banks of the Pacific. Oh, he pledges you his eternal word, that he will not vote for slavery there. But the great Boston repre sentative having spoken of it as a blight, would not lift his hand to extend it to the Wost, and thus curse the character of those republics which are to spring into the sisterhood of nations. Having described this, his whole speech has not one word in regard to the destiny of the three millions of slaves.

The slave does not ask of us, the three million of slaves do not ask of us self-devotion and sacrifice! No! Each reads the sad fate that seals forever his devotion to suffering in the existence of this accursed Union, and his only prayer to us is, Get out of my sunlight-get out from betwixt me and the laws of God and providence ! I ask nothing of you, citizens of the free States. Leave me alone on the soil of this Southern country, and let nothing but the great principles of Christianity, free labor, and the 19th century, which have melted the chain of the French, of the Portuguese, and others. Take away this accursed breakwater of the Union, that the waves from across the water of free competition may burst in upon me, and bear me safe to the Ararat of

'Get out of my light !' said the philosopher to Alexander, when he asked him what he could do for him. 'Get out of my light! remove the Union which shelters and protects the slaveholder! ' This is all the slave wants of us. No matter what may be the merits of the opposite party; if we err, we err in behalf of liberty and freedom. We go for what your hearts tell you is justice. The other side is doingwhat? Trying to find evasions to show that they can innoceutly remain loyal to the Constitution.

ABOLITIONISM. BY 8. M. HOBBS.

Abolitionism! What is it? Is it personified or demonified in some huge monster, or terrible fiend, or in some other monstrous form or shape? Is it some more than awful creature, raging up and down the earth, seeking whom it may destroy? Is it a something, vast, shadowy, indefinite, or otherwise, that is ruining the community and unhinging society?

And who are Abolitionists? Are they a band of madmen? Are they fanatics, atheists, disorganizers, disunionists, fools, destroyers of the peace, men who care nothing for the virtues, the civilities, the courte-

Such, and much more of similar import are they charged with seing and doing. Let us see if such be the fact.

So far as we understand the thing, an Abolitionist is neither a moneter, a fiend, a madman, a fanatic, a fool, nor a noodle. He is a man. And a reasonable, sensible, intelligent, honest, honorable, elevated, thinking, stern, principled man. He is opposed and organised against human slavery, to the very height, readth, and depth of his being. He prays, he preaches, he talks, he sings, he acts against slavery. He loes it, too, with a soul a heart, an earnestness, a vigor, an intensity, that is he real admiration of all men of breadth and brains. He sympathizes with the siare to his very inmot soul. He hears with true horror and indignation the ring and clank of the chain as it binds and matilates his brother man in worse than satanic bondage, and hears with exquisite pain the murderous lash, as it cracks, and cuts and fores the recking victim of the more than diabolical

Abolitionism and Abditionist! Is it and he child of the devil? Must it be such to work for down-trodden, beastly used, despised, bewhipped, beaten, ill-fed, worse clad, unenlightened, every way brutalized humanity? Is it such to toil the brain, and weary the hand, and thin the purse, that a fellowman may breathe the atmosphere of freedom which God above made for all men? Must it be such to lighten wrongs, and sorrows, and outrages, which are unparalleled on all God's footstool?

Is is really and truly such a terrible and inhumanly thing to be an Abolitionist? And is it so monstrously unreasonable, fanatical, out-of-headish, ludicrous impracticable a matter to put Abolitionism upon one's oulders? Hasit a creed that can make a man blush Has it principles that bid him hang his head among Is then anything unmanly, unheroic, un christian, unhayowing, unchivalric, earthly, debasing in it? Are themen who work, and struggle, and pour out treasure, and pray, and preach, and do all man

they men of no character, no standing, no mental or PRIEND GARRISON: moral worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, hu- As some of the friends of Freedom in Boston have ty, public spirit, charity, manners, magnanimity, or this place to put a stop to all discussion on the sub-any other quality which makes up the good and true citizen? Are the councils of the State or nation clos- whole matter to the readers of the Liberator. ed against them? Do they shrink, and bend, and meander, and go on all-fours through by-ways and back-alleys, out-of-reach ways to avoid any clique, or and agreeably to a vote of our citizens, we were alclass, or set of men, or sect, or parties?

litionist? 'It's nonsense'; 'a mere vision'; 'a piece of there. I knew the agent of the district (Charles folly'; 'a chimera;' says some one wise in his own opinion, but in no one else's. 'It's niggerism,' says a ing maliciously (as I believe) disturbed them last all tongue and no brains. And thus a thousand men, friend of liberty, Jonathan Walker. We met, as per of equally surprising profundity, dispose of this great notice, and found the door locked and barred against

such small, inefficient, visionary, lunatic, eyeless men? district from violence. Well, for one, I tried to Is the cause to which they have consecrated their lives push the door in, not knowing at the time that it was so purposeless, useless, vain, trivial ? Is it so contemptible an affair to labor, and struggle, and pant, and pour out one's life-blood for liberty? Is it debaand pour out one's life-blood for liberty? Is it debasing, demoralizing, demeaning to break down the galling chain of the slave? Is it a small work to man would pay the demage, if the door could be lift up the voice, and drive the pen, and open the purse night and day, in season and out, for three millions in the blood, and darkness, and sorrow, and thought it best to get a hall near by, and Samuel curse of an inhuman bondage? Is all this nothing? Is it nothing to be a soul-full, earnest Abolitionistto put on the noble armor of Abolitionism?

Ponder well, and see

RIOT IN NEW YORK. There was quite a riot in New York on Wed, esday, which was quelled with no little difficulty by the Mayor and police. A party of Irish stevedores assembled, and proceeded on board no little difficulty by the Mayor and police. A party of Irish stevedores assembled, and proceeded on board boot was now, he seems to have thought, on the the ship Excelsior, where they assaulted and beat the passengers. The difficulty originated with a Catholic stricken down by a lawless tyrant! and he thought priest, to whom some indignity was offered on the pas-sage across the Atlantic. On the arrival of the ship,

assaulted by 'a party of Irish stevedores,' because millions of human beings in the most cruel bondage they had offered some indignity to a Catholic priest, that ever saw the sun. He considered it a great outthe Mayor of New York, with a body of police, is soon rage that a few individuals should be denied the prion the spot, to 'quell' the riot. But when a Con- vilege of meeting together in their own house; and so vention of peaceable men and women, assembled, not it was. After the door was broken in, we concluded to offer indignities or insults to any one, but to 'undo to have some speaking in the yard; and friend Moody the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free,' is commenced some remarks on the door steps, when broken in upon, and broken up, with savage violence, Nathan F. Snell started a hurrah on his own hook, by Rynders and his gang of ruffianly bullies, the without any one to help him. Pretty soon there was Mayor sits quietly in his office, and not only allows, an egg thrown from the crowd, but no damage do but connives at the grossest 'assaults' upon the rights except a slight sprinkling of friend Moody and son

shows precisely what an estimate is placed upon the now let us see. chief doctrines of the Declaration of Independence by The next thing was to try the law upon us, as you the American people. The government of this coun-already know; and last Friday the farce came off. try offers protection to all sorts of people, and all sorts Four of us were arraigned before a Justice in West ors, police officers, and members of Congress, even, Had a kind of mock trial-all kinds of testimony adare ready promptly to 'protect' Irish emigrants, mitted that had no bearing in the case, as almost all itinerant actors, Catholic priests, cotton bags and bales think who heard it; and the result was, we were only class of persons who are endeavoring to carry the Court of Common Pleas, to be held in Plyout practically the golden rule, are left to become the mouth the second Tuesday in August, on a charge of Mayors, and other public officers, are only the expo- right to call on the Commonwealth to protect us

THE GUILT OF THE NATION. WORCESTER, May 25, 1850.

Notwithstanding the correction the 'godlike' exslavery, as well as many others who know perfectly well, but who are unwilling to acknowledge it pubof our national government'; still, there are those, in papers they read. There are but few Websterites in all communities, who, I am disposed to believe, honestly think that the national government has nothing

to do with slavery. Below is an advertisement, copied into the Worcesbe seen that the editor of the Times affects to be sur- agents into East Bridgewater in vain. I have had prised to learn that U. S. officers are engaged in such the offer of a good spacious hall, belonging to Samuevery voter in this slave-making, slave-breeding, and slaveholding nation.

M. STOWELL.

GREAT SALE OF HUMAN BEINGS.

The U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louto sell at public sale in New Orleans on the 20th ult., four hundred and ninety-three slaves, of both sexes and all ages, from infants to old age. Among the number is one old man, called Samson, aged 111 years.

So says one of our exchanges.

We should like to know what right U. S. Marshals or other U. S. officers have to be engaged in this netarious business of selling men, women and children at auction? It the object for which the General Government of our land was established? It don't read so in the Constitution, nor in the Declaration of Independence. We know that. It reads the very reverse. The Constitution was formed (if its own object and the Constitution was formed (if its own object and the Constitution of the State and each of the Constitution of the State. its own clear and explicit language may be credited)
'to secure the blessings of liberty' to the people.
What right, then, we ask, have the officers of our

General Government to be engaged in this abominable traffic in Human Flesh?

North are often told that they ave 'nothing to do with slavery'—that it is strictly local affair, a State institution, and all that sort of thing—and we have been again and again denounced by distinguished slaveholders for meddling (even by way of discussion) with their delightful and 'pecu-liar institution,' the bane of earth and the abhorrence

Yet we find men, commissioned as civil officers by the general alministration at Washington, openly engaged in the public sale of slaves by wholesale! And this in the year of our Lord 1850.—Mohanek

CHARACTERISTIC KINDNESS.

Robert Edmond, (who, in 1848, was cruelly tarred and feathered, in South Carolina, for endeavoring to teach the slaves to read,) having recently addressed a letter to Gerrit Smith, making known his desire to visit his native land, (Scotland,) but lacking the pecuniary means to do so, received in reply the following kind and characteristic response:-

Ретенвово', June 16, 1850. WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

My DEAR SIE-I have the sheet containing your and Mr. Edmond's letters. My heart tenderly sym-pathises with the suffering heart of that outraged brother. I herewith send you for him my draft for \$20. I should love to do more for him, but recent disappointments in my pecuniary affairs oblige me to

make my gifts smaller. I hope it will not long be so. What a cruel and wicked-thrice cruel and wicked, Rev. G. C. Beckwith, all the Methodist and ne land is this in which we live! I rejoice to see that you hold out so strong and true. May the richest blessing of Heaven be upon you and yours!

Your friend and brother,

We should be glad to see this generous exam ple imitated by others.—Ed. Lib.

THE RELIGION AND POLITICS OF SLAVE- ner of earnest, sincere, hearty, robust, efficient labor - THE APPAIR AT EAST BRIDGEWATER. East BRIDGEWATER, July 14, 1850.

manity? Are they men wanting courage, generosi-been apprised of an effort of the pro-slavery spirit in

In the first place, our friend Loring Moody ca ass, or set of men, or seet, or parties?

Again, what is Abolitionism, and what is an Abothouse for any kind of lectures; we thought it no harm, therefore, to appoint our meeting pristling upstart, all starch and prunella, an existence March, while we were being addressed by that zealous us, and two fiends in human shape inside to protect, Is it really so, we repeat? Are Abolitionists really as they pretended to think, the property of barred on the inside. There were some forty or fifty citement was produced, but not much noise. opened; another and another would pay something, and so on through the crowd. Some of the friends Kean, a good Free Soiler, offered to open his house for us; and while we were discussing what course to take, slam went something against the door, and soon three pannels were perforated and other damage done, so as to ruin the door. It was done by one of the lengths to keen the handman in his chains; but the in common with others, no doubt, that 'resistance to ange across the Adantic. On the arrival of the snip, the quarrel was taken up by the steredores. Several of the latter were arrested.—Boston Journal, July 5. When the passengers of an emigrant ship are help break one link in the great chain that binds three of that peaceful meeting.

This reveals the state of public sentiment not only a few minutes, we concluded to retire from the scene ladies that were near. After friend Moody had spoken New York, but also in the heart of the nation. It well satisfied that good would grow out of it. And

of interests, except 'niggers and abolitionists.' May- Bridgewater, one of Webster's 'retainers,' I suppose. of cotton goods; while the abolitionists, almost the bound over, in the sum of one hundred dollars, to football of any gang of rowdies who may choose to riot. Some of our neighbors were indignant at such trample on their rights. Presidents, Governors, proceedings, and thought it would be no more than nents of public sentiment-the weathercocks to tell from future outrages; so yesterday we had Jordan which way the wind of public opinion blows. The and Snell before the same Justice, on a charge of creduty of abolitionists, then, is clear. Let us change public sentiment—let us quicken the public conscience, and sharpen its moral sense. Let us turn in one week. I think they will be let off with a small the current of public opinion to run in an anti-slavery fine. I hope they will, for I don't want them pundirection, and these officers, and the mob, even, will ished. All I want is to be let alone, for I shall exerbe as ready to serve us, as they now are to persecute cise my right of speech in spite of the tiftieth edition of Webster's speech. If my future designy is to hammer stone, I shall do it cheerfully, knowing that every blow I strike will weaken that chain that holds

my brethren in bonds. Since this fraces, there has been a great deal of discussion here on law and gospel; the result of which pounder of the U. States Constitution has given to that instrument touching its 'gurranties' to American expected. I calculate on new accessions to our cause, and that the subscription list to the Liberator will be increased in this section. That is the paper we need licly, that 'the preservation, prepagation and perpetuation of slavery is the vital and animating principle know at any time what public sentiment is, by the little village of Joppa; and most of them may b seen in State street or in Pearl street six days in a week; so that we have every thing to hope for, and nothing to fear. I think it safe to say, that the Master Spy of May 25th, which speaks for itself. It will sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society have not sent their business. Perhaps he has yet to learn that it is their el B. Allen, in this village. He has kindly offered the legitimate and lawful business; and furthermore, use of it, free, so we shall have no more trouble about that such officers are his officers, and the officers of the school-house. The most of us rioters are not very well able to stand a contest against the Commonwealth; but we must work the harder, and aim at tyranny every blow we strike; and when the end of all this farce comes, may we all be better prepared to fight against tyrants and despots. I hope I shall not be hung or drowned, for I long to live to join in that grand triumphal jubilee, when the last chain shall fall from the limb of the last slave in our country ard the whole world.

JACOB LEONARD. Yours,

mairtaining that under the Constitution of the State, and under the Mexican laws previously existing, h had no right to detain him. On the next Friday, he was again arrested on a breach of the peace in having made an assault on said Hayes, and for unlawful resistance to the Sheriff, but was promptly discharged by Justice Sackett. The position taken by the de fendant being fully supported by the witnesses, and thoroughly sustained by the direct bearing of the au-

The arguments used by the defendant's counse

1st-That the Sheriff had no warrant, and was no sthorized to make the arrest without one. 2d-That no breach of the peace was committed at the time of the arrest, nor in the presence of the Sheriff. 3d-That the prisoner Charles having been declared freeman by the decision of our courts, was justified in the resistance he offered to brutal Hayes's attempt to capture him.

God forbid the time should ever come when slave can be arrested in California to be held as slave there, or carried as a slave from that place to another! God grant that the same may prove tru of New Mexico; yea more, God hasten the time when every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree, having none to molest or make him afraid! JUSTIN HARLOW.

Yours, Boston, July 12, 1850.

REVOLUTION IN THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY We regret to learn that, during Anniversary week, at a very, very small meeting, and at the urgency of all the Unitarian members were voted out of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society comprising Dr. Channing, Hon. Amasa Walker Mesars. Blanchard, Jackson, Holland, Wells, Rice Bridge, and Boyden: the vote was eleven to nine

Daniel Otis, of South Scituate, Samuel Dyer, Thomas J. Hunt and Lewis Ford, of Abington; Wm.
Perkina, of Plymouth; E. E. Bennett, of North
Bridgewater; Rufus Bates and E. Y. Perry, of Hanwith him.' over; Jacob Leonard, of East Bridgewater; Thomas

an, as in their judgment they may deem proper. Voted, That the following report of the Treasurer of the Society be printed with the proceedings, viz:

ance from last year,		3.43
Collected at Hanover,		14.19
16	West Bridgewater.	2.07
4.11.	North Bridgewater,	7.03
44 TH 1	Middleboro',	5.75
	Plympton,	7.00
	Bridgewater,	17.10
**	Hanson,	7.25
	Abington,	13.51
66	Plymouth, 22d Dec.,	57.40
44	North Bridgewater.	19,92
#	South Abington,	10.35 - 165.0

Halls and Meeting-Houses,
Paid W. L. Garrison, for attendance at Hanover, Bridgewater, Abington, Plymouth, and
N. Bridgewater, N. Bridgewater, Paid C. C. Burleigh, for attendance at North

Dridgewater, Middlebor's Plympton, Bridge-water, and South Abington, Paid F. Douglass, for attendance at Plymouth, C. L. Remond

C. L. Remond
E. Quincy, expenses of attendance at do.
S. S. Foster, for attendance at S. Abington, Expenses of notifying the Middleboro' meeting,

Advertising meetings in public journals, Paid for printing Preamble and Constitution, Paid for services and notifying the Plymouth meeting on the 22d of December, Paid for Expresses,

Postage, Paid into the Treasury of the Mass. A. S. So-

The state of the state of	Street State State of the State of the	
	Total Expenditures,	\$161.68
Received, Expended,		165.00 161.68
ent/Www.	Balance,	\$3.32 Toronomic

Report unanimously accepted, and from which it appears that the receipts exceed those of last year

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Society adjourned, to ioin in the festivities of the Massachusetts A. S. So-

ciety. BOURNE SPOONER. President.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary. The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, and took the whole town by surprise. Her Log is published, from which it appears that during the last days of the voyage, she accomplished a state of the state eater distance than any other steamer affoat.
On the 24th, with a head wind, she ran 319 miles

in 24 hours. She was advertised to leave on the 10th inst., and will contest the race with the Asia, which leaves for Boston on the 13th. ENGLAND.

The chief feature of the news this week is the deof the ministry on the Greek question, and the committing of the cowardly assault upon the Queen by a man named Pate, formerly an officer in the 10th dragoons. The offence was committed against her Majesty in the following manner:—

Shortly after 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, he Majesty was leaving the Cambridge House in com-pany with Prince Albert, when, from amongst the crowd assembled to witness her departure, a man walked out with a walking cane in his hand, and walked out with a walking cane in his hand, and made an assault on the person of her Majesty. He struck her on the head and face repeatedly, but fortunately no effect was produced beyond a demolition of her bonnet. The Queen app ared at the Italian Opera the same evening, where she was greeted with the most loyal and enthusiastic reception. The miscreant has been taken into custody, and has undergone an examination, at which he appeared perfectly sane, and it is said he has been living in good circumstances.

Robert Pate, the man who assaulted the Queen does not appear to have designed her any very grave injury. The stick with which he struck the blow injury. The stick with which goose quil ed only two feet two inches in length, and weighed less than two ounces. Her Majesty's appearance within two hours in the royal box at the Covent-gar-Italian Opera proves that the personal injury s

The Ministry have been sustained by the Common in the Greek affair, by a majority of 46. The tion of the increase of Louis Napoleon's salary received the sanction of the French Assembly.

It is said that Gen. Navarez has had a warm discussion with the Minister of the U.S., in which he expressed the astonishment and regret of the Spanish government, that the government of the United States had not prevented the expedition of Lopez from being prepared in the States, but had allowed it to depart, prepared in the States, but had anomod it is also re-with the object of attacking Cuba; and it is also re-ported that the Spanish minister had addressed a ported that the Washington, embodying the

A telegraphic despatch from London anaounces the rrival of the overland mail, with Bombay dates of

arrival of the overland mail, with Bombsy dates of 25th May. At Benares, upwards of 1000 persons lost their lives by the explosion of a magazine boat loaded with 3000 barrels of gunpowder. A whole fleet of 30 boats was destroyed, besides doing immense damage to the town, near which the explosion took place. Commercial advices represent business as very dull. The season is considered closed.

The Late Philadelphia Fire.—The following is an enumeration of the houses destroyed, prepared with great care, which shows that our enumeration of them, published yesterday, was nearly correct, and within bounds, being somewhat less than the actual

Between Vine and Callowhill, Second East side, Water street, south of Vine,
"Front street, "" West ""

New street, between Second and Front,
East side second, south of Vine,
North and east of Callowhill and Water,
Four brick Counting Houses,
South side Vine, bet. Second and Front, -Philadelphia Lodger, 12th inst.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher sailed for London the New World, Capt. Knight, on Tuesday of las week, in company with his brother-in-law, Dr. Bul

A short session of this Society was holden for the choice of officers, in the Town Hall at Abington, on the 4th inst., it being the sisteenth annual meeting of the Society; Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, the President of the Society, in the chair. The meeting was called to order at precisely 9 o'clock, in order for adjournment in season for participation in the glorious, soul-stirring festivities of the 'Massachusetts A. S. Society.'

Chose Lewis Ford and Samuel Dyer of Abington, Jacob Leonard of East Bridgewater, Elmer Hewett of Hanson, and Branch Blackmer of Plymouth, a committee on nomination of officers, who subsequents by reported the following list, who were unanimously elected, viz.:

For President—BOURNE SPOONER, of Plymouth, For Vice-Presidents—Elmer Hewitt, of Hanson; Daniel Otis, of South Scituate, Samuel Dyer, Thomassachusetts and Samuel Dyer, Thomassachusetts and Samuel Dyer, Thomassachusetts and Samuel Dyer of Abington, and Branch Blackmer of Plymouth, a committee on nomination of officers, who subsequents are so cautious in their movements that there is a complete panic among the miners, who do not even sleep in peace. Near the doctor's store, a man was shot down by an arrow. The same party of Indians proceeded further down the river, and wounded two more men with their arrows, and then escaped. Dr. Downs informs me that the affair occurred at about 9 o'clock in the evening, and that the cries of murder, reverberating among the number of the savages, nor seeing their foe, made the ladians, and killed and scalped thirty of them—a terrible retribu-

Bicknell, of Kingston; Lewis Holmes, of Bridgewater; Jacob Leonard, of East Bridgewater; John Cushing of South Hingham; N. B. Spooner, of Plymouth; and Dexter M. Sturtevant.

For Secretary and Treasurer—H. H. Brigham, of South Abington.

For Managers—Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth; H. H. Brigham, Briggs Arnold, Lewis Ford, and Samuel Dyer, of Kingston.

Chose Lewis Ford and H. H. Brigham a Committee to procure lecturers and appoint special meetings of the Society, for the present summer and ensuing autumn, as in their judgment they may deem proper. Melancholy Accident .- At Chatham Four

ranged.—Pittsfield Eagle.

Fatal accidents from the use of camphene are now of daily occurrence, and deaths, too, of the most painful and horrid description. Its use is as danger-

At Kingsville, Ohio, Rollin Harmon has been arrested for an extraordinary attempt to murder his wife by throwing her into a well. He, however, finding she was not killed, drew her out himself. They had been married but three months, and she is a young and amiable woman. Harmon's object, it is supposed, was to come into entire possession of the property she brought him. His bail was fixed at \$8000.

Anglo-Saxon Brutality.—At the pinery in Wisconsin, a few weeks ago, three white men made a party of Indians and half-breeds drunk, and then, by main force, carried off one of the squaws, a respectable and fine-looking woman, into the woods, where they offine-looking woman, into the woods, where they offered violence to her person, and left her dying;
she survived the outrage but twenty-four hours. At
Grand Rapids, the step-son of the chief Oshkosh was
stabbed in a cowardly manner and killed by a white
man, with whom he had just been drinking. The
white was arrested, but no one appearing against him
at the examination, he was discharged. Several similar crimes have led to the warlike attitude of the Indians in Wisconsin.

The Afrightful tragedy occurred at Wilmot, Annapolis county, N. S., on Sunday, the 4th ult., when Mrs. Miller, wife of a respectable farmer on Handley Mountains, after her husband had gone to Church, walked out with her four youngest children, and having tied them to her dress plunged with them from a cliff, and all were drowned. Her mind had been slightly deranged, but on that day she appeared unusually well. She left nine other children.

TP Adam Ramage, the inventor of the 'Ramage Press,' died in Philadelphia on the 9th inst. Mr. Ramage was a native of Scotland, and nearly eighty years of age at the time of his death.

Melancholy Accident .- Two young students of Oglethorpe University, near Milledgeville, one named Luce, the other McCutchen, were instantly killed on the morning of the 26th ult., by lightning. A third person was near them at the time, but fortunately escaped uninjured .- Augusta (Ga.) Com.

There has been received, at the Philadelphia Mint, from California, from the first deposit in December, 1848, to the 29th of June, 1850, inclusive, the sum of \$15,750,000.

President Taylor was 66 years old. He has left a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Bliss, and a son, still quite a young man. Two other daughters, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Davis, are deceased. The new Wire Lattice Bridge, at Memphis

Tenn., fell on the 12th ult., with a tremendous crash, killing six span of horses, and seriously injuring two men. Loss, \$13,000.

The loss by the late conflagration at Montre \$1,200,000. This great destruction of property was caused by some boys playing with fire works. A Utica editor has been smothered with roses,

aving received from a neighbor eighty-eight vari-

Strauberries .- During four days of last week, 172.weight of twenty-one and a half tons—arrived in Philadelphia by the Eric Railroad. They were mostly grown in Rockland county.

Fatal Accident .- The express train from New York on the Western Railroad, Thursday night, run over a man named Otis Mills, near New Worcester, and in-jured him so badly that he died on Friday morning. He was an intemperate man, and was probably lying upon the track when the train came along.

Seven slaves were recently convicted and ser tenced to be hung, for the murder of their master, in Sunflower county, Miss.

Homestead Exemption.—The bill to exempt the homestead of families from attachment on levy or sale on execution, has passed the New Hampshire House of Representatives by a vote of 168 to 77.

Matthew L. Davis, who died recently in New York, was the author of the 'Jack Downing Letters.

Literary .- We learn that Mrs. L. M. Child, the well-known authoress, has taken up her residence in Brookline, in our neighborhood, where she is devot-ing herself to an elaborate history of all the past and present religions of the world.

Rev. John Pierpont, in his oration at Mon-tague on the 4th, had the temerity to speak irreverent-ly of Daniel Webster!—at least, so complains the

Quilp calls orators who extol our national charac teristics on Independence Day, beyond what truth will justify, 'Fourth-of-Ju-liars.'—Boston Post.

Babe, condemned for piracy, several years ago in New York, is said to be in California, and one o the most wealthy men in that region.

with the object of attacking Cuba; and it is also reported that the Spanish minister had addressed a warm remonstrance to Washington, embodying the views of the Spanish Government; and that this note is not written in a very amiable spirit.

For At Naples, a frightful accident occurred on the 18th June. A part of the Grenaglis, an immense edifice, used as a barrack for troops, gave way and fell down, involving 400 or 500 persons in the ruins. The Railroad Accident .- But three

The Railroad Accident.—But three lives are supposed to have been lost by the late railroad accident—wo men and one woman. The Utica Herald states, however, that a woman and child are missing, who were on the train going down East. The man killed was an Irishman, on the down train, and was buried at Fort Plain. The baggage man on the down train had three ribs broken, and was under the cars with his bead only out of water four hours. A fireman his head only out of water four hours named Sancliff lost an eye.—Roch. Dem.

New ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 3. Hon. S. S. Prentiss, a well known and distinguished lawyer, formerly a resident of Vicksburg and recently of this city, died the other day at Natchez, Miss. He was for a brief period a Member of Congress from

Powder-Mill Explosion.—Whipple's Power-Mills at Exeter, N. H. exploded yesterday, killing instantly Charles R. Smith, whose body was blown into frag-ments. The explosion was heard 30 miles.

The boiler locomotive, Erie, of the freight train on the Western Reilroad, exploded at Clappville depot yesterday afternoon. The engineer, John Madigan, was blown some distance into the air, and fell dead 15 rods from the spot, having lost one leg and his clothes, which were blown in another direction. The fireman was severely scalded, and will probably lose an eye. The wood in the tender was blown high in the six and fell like hell

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS,

Held pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent New-England Anti-Slavery Convention,

Will continue with meetings at the following named places :-MILFORD, (Worcester County.)

Saturday Evening and Sunday, July 20 and 21. [This Convention will be in the New Hall in on Block, and will be attended by CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, S. S. FOSTER, and SAMUEL MAY, Jr.] SOUTH HINGHAM, (Plymouth County.)

Sunday, July 21.

This meeting will be held in the Congregat Unitarian) meeting-house, and is to be attended by PARKER PILIABURY and N. H. WHITING.

ANDOVER, (Essex County.) Saturday Evening and Sunday, July 27 and 28. [This Convention will be attended on the 28th by WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PAR-KER PILLSBURY. WORCESTER.

Thursday, August 1.
[The spacious City Hall has been engaged for this eeting. See the Special Notice in another column.] ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

LORING MOODY, and JOHN ALLEN, a fugitive slave, recently from Maryland, will lecture on slavery Templeton. July Saturday and Sunday, " 20 and 21. Gardner, Ashburnham, Monday, Ashby, Tuesday, Wednesday, Townsend.

NOTICE.

Saturday and Sunday, " 27 and 28.

Thursday,

Friday,

Pepperell,

Lawrence,

Lowell.

The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will hold a special meeting in the Congregational Church at South Hingham, on Sunday, July 28, 1850. The third session of the meeting will be held at 5 o'clock. Parker Pillsbury, N. H. Whiting, and others, will be present on the occasion.

BOURNE SPOONER, President H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

FREE DISCUSSION AT WASHINGTONIAN HALL.

The People's Sunday Meeting for Free Discussion will hold a debate at the above place on Sunday afternoon next, at quarter to 3 o'clock. The following is the question to be discussed :- 'Is Christianity promoted by free discussion?' The meeting is free and all are invited to attend and take part in the de bate. Fifteen minutes allowed each speaker.

LECTURES AT NORTHAMPTON.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in the Town Hall, at Northampton, on Sunday, 21st inst., forenoon, afternoon and evening, on Peace, Anti-Slavery, and the Popular Tests of Piety.

WANTS A SITUATION. As waiter in a public house or private family, a young man, who can bring good recommendations from his last employers. Apply at No. 25 Belknap street.

NOTICE. All letters and communications for the subscriber should be addressed to him at Leicester, (Mass.) until further notice.

MARRIED-In this city, on the 11th inst., by ohn M. Spear, Elbeide G. Wheeler to Mellissa John M. Spear, ELBRIDGE G. GROVER, both of Abington.

DIED-In Westfield, July 6, 1850, Mrs. H. C. Arnold, wife of Elijah Arnold, aged 43 years and 7

Thus has passed away from earth to heaven, we trust, one who was much beloved by all who knew her. The sickness of which she died continued for more than eighteen months, in which time she suffered much: but she was enabled to bear it all with Christian fortitude. We trust she has fallen asleep in Jesus. She had full faith in a God of love and justice, and but little fellowship with that religion which commences in darkness and superstition, and ends in cruelty and injustice. Her motto was, love to God and good will to men, and equal rights for all; and, in own sex should feel the importance of being qualified to discharge all those duties which devolve upon them towards each other, and that they should be enabled to take a more elevated stand in society. For this she labored and suffered reproach, in the midst of which she was taken to her final rest. Her end was E. ARNOLD.

MUTUAL

Boarding School Association. SITUATED IN A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY LOCATION.

THIS Institution will naturally furnish a vast field of moral and religious instruction, and is designed to amuse and interest the mind, improve the understanding, correct the judgment, and mend the heart, by leading men to God, as the great Author, Preserved. ver and Governor of all things; and to show that there is one supreme, omnipotent, eternal God, and that his superintending power preserves and governs all things; that his wisdom regulates and controls all that his superintending power preserves and governs all things; that his wisdom regulates and controls all events, and that all who will may live and enjoy that protecting arm.

The Course of Instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Botany and Natural History. Also, Drawing, Paint-ing, Needle Work, Music and Singing.

Teachers and others subscribing, and paying the sum of \$200, shall be entitled to a membership for life, and to a dividend of profits once in six months. Also, to a free railroad ticket to Boston.

Also, to a free railroad ticket to Boston.

Subscription payable as follows:—\$10 on subscribing; the remaing \$190 in quarterly or yearly instalments. The above Institution will then belong to and ever remain, the property of the respective subscribers and their heirs as soon as the amount of \$12,000 is paid for the Farm, comprising two Boarding-Houses, one School House, Riding School, Barn, Out-Buildings and Bathing-House, together with one hundred acres of land, suitably divided into tillage, pasturing, orchards and woodland, with a great variety of fruit, both natural and cultivated. Each member of this Association shall have a deed of one acre ber of this Association shall have a deed of one acre of land, which he may sell to the Institution, should he wish to withdraw, for the original value, at the time and date of his deed.

Subscribers may claim a residence, and move to have paid the amount of \$25.

We wish it to be understood that a member of the above-named Institution may reside in Boston or elsewhere, and have his children educated at the In-

elsewhere, and have his children coucaied at the institution free of expense.

In this way, persons in quite moderate circumstances may obtain a comfortable residence, and be able to educate their children.

N. B.— Wanted, at the above-named institution, two House-Carpenters, two Stone Masons, one Painter, three Farmers. The above-named mechanics will be preferred who understand music and singing. Also, two Housekeepers, who understand cooking, washing and ironing; and several Teachers who understand the above branches.

J. & M. WILLIAMS, Principals. 146 Court street.

Boston, June 19.

From a hasty glance at the plan of the above proposed Association, and from hearing its medus op-erandi partially explained, we should think that, if judiciously managed, it would be found to be not only feasible, but, in addition to affording to parents in moderate circumstances facilities for the education of their children (its main object) rarely offered, would prove a good pecuniary investment, besides afferdi

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TRU



TO DANIEL WEBSTER And so, thou com'et to this, at last ! With wings that might have soared To heights where dwell the sainted few, By human kind adored. Thou stoop'st in Freedom's Council Hall.

By VERNON's hallowed grave, To be that meanest thing of earth, A voluntary slave.

O mightiest of her champions ! In Freedom's trial hour, When on thy lips the nation hung, For words of truth and power, How didst thou dare betray the trust Thy race reposed in thee, And barter for Oppression's smile The birthright of the Free?

Thou, on whose broad, expansive brow The seal of strength is set, In lines whose proud significant Was never questioned yet, Where was thy pride of manhood, when Thou heard'st th' ignoble crowd, The hateful spawn of tyranny Applaud thee long and loud?

Did'st thou remember where thou wert, Or think how strange the sight, To see that slavish multitude Proclaim thee in the right? And when they crowded thickly round, Upon thy shame to gloat, And press thy hand, say, didst not feel Thy stomach in thy throat?

They say thou shalt be President-

God help thee, if thou art! For how the robe thy shame obtained Must freeze thy very heart! Yet do not set thy heart on this, For tyrants of betray : They love to use a traitor knave, And fling him, loathed, away. What seemd the Pricets for Judes with The Savior in their clutch? And did not England's noblest shrink From Arnold's traitor touch? Perchance a late example moved Strong envy in thy breast,

Thou dost not deem it best, forsooth, To 're-enset God's will '! What would'st thou have-the Devil's, then ! Or Slavery's baser still? Our fathers braved the wintry ses .-Can'st tell us for what cause, If not to make the 'will of God' The soul of human laws?

And thou art all agog to be The Gorgey of the West!

At! when thou stood'st, in other years, On that old Rock where trod The men who sought the pathless wild For room to worship God, How curled thy lip in scorn of those At Slaver's shrine that bow! But Freedom cannot pay as well As Slavery offers, now !

Dost think the shrewd, far-sighted men, That till New England's vales, Will sit and let thee cheat them with Such idle nursery tales? Dost think they can unlearn so soon The lessons thou hast taught? That they are gudgeons all, because Thou choosest to be caught

Thou could'st not leave it to the Jew. The pound of flesh to claim: But needs must volunteer to speak Thy country's burning shame ! And shall thy falseho ds make it sir The panting slave to aid? Go home and seize thy fetters, and Betake thee to thy trade!

When the fate of half a continent With what nice skill thy practised eye Discerned the time to fail ! And how it swelled the slaver's heart To hear, in that high hall, Thy lips declare that half the land

Was his beyond recall! And even then, when thou had'st laid Thy manhood and thy pride Upon the whip-fiend's bloody shrine, Insatiate, still he cried : The toasted champion of the free Must kneel, and humbly say, That there in Freedom's capitol

The chain shall clank for aye! What though eight hundred mammonists The voice of welcome raise, Can sounds like these requite thee well, For a nation's honest praise? O ves, for well-accepted drafts, And Slavery's rabble shout, Thou art content to serve thy lords, And let them farm thee out.

From Burritt's Christian Citizen AN HONEST MAN.

Tis beautiful to look upon The flowers that bloom by Natick's rills : 'Tis glorious sight to see the Sun Stand tiptoe upon Weltham's hills: "Tis fair to view, by Pelham Pond, The bulrush wave its leafy fan-But his better 'tis to grasp the hand, And look upon an honest man.

Spring breathes upon the shrinking flowers t Winter in his scorn derides, And Needham's creeks and Wayland's bowers. And many a cultured vale besides, Behold the glow of beauty's bloom O'erspread the rose's cheek so wan, But purer tints by far illume The forehead of an honest man.

Go, look upon the scroll of fame, In which, with characters of gold, The hero and the statesman's name Are glorified, and all enrolled : You'll learn how this one bore the sword, And that one spoke, as Webster can, But seldom will you hear that word Of words, 'He was an honest man.'

We know the unpoetic phrase Would burn the lips of Eastern peer, For men of lowly names and ways The godlike epithet may bear; We know that peerless noses too Can curl with scorn republican, And democratie lips poo! poo! The honors of an hor

But, 'neath the heavens that smile above This glorious world of hill and vale, And streams, that kiss the herbs in love, And woods, the spring-birds love to hail, Whate'er it is is glorious deemed-Whate'er has royal honors won-There's nought can be in heaven esteemed

IJ. B. SYME.

So noble as an honest man.

Selections.

SLAVERY AND PREEDOM.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH ON THE COMPRO-MISE BILL, In Senate, Tuesday, July 2.

The Compromise Bill being under consideration, Mr. Seward having obtained the floor, spoke as fol-

If an alien in our land should chance to enter here during these high debates, he would ask whether California was a stranger and an enemy, or an unbidden and unwelcome intruder, or a fugitive, powerless and portionless, and therefore importunate, or an oppressor and scourge of mankind, and therefore hateful and dangerous. We should be obliged to answer, No! California yielded to persuasion rather than to conquest. She has renounced her lineage, language, and ancient loyalty. She has brought us to the banks of streams which flow over precious sands, and at the base of mountains which yield massive gold. She delivers into our hand the key that unlocks the long-coveted treasures of the Eastern world. California refuses only to let us buy If an alien in our land should chance to ente wield massive gold. She delivers into our hand the key that unlocks the long-coveted treasures of the Eastern world. California refuses only to let us buy and sell each other within her domain, so rich in all the elements of legitimate commerce. She invites us to forego an unjust, injurious and inglorious dominion over a caste, and to extend the sway of peace, of arts and of freedom over nations beyond the seas still slumbering under the mingled reign of barbarian superstition and unalleviated despotism. The very head and front of her offending hath this extent.

The President of the United States recommends, nevertheless, that California shall be admitted unconditionally, while a committee of the Senate insists on conditions.

I prefer the President's suggestion; but not merely because it is his, though I truly honor his patriotism and fully confide in his wisdom. Nor do I prefer his suggestion out of disrespect to the statesmen by whom it is opposed. My veneration for them has been abundantly manifested heretofore, and needs no display of protestations now. We are in a frame of the states in the Actions of the states without it. Her statute was, therefore, mere brutum fulmen. And the United States refored to

recapture of fugitive slaves, and other national interests or pretensions of slavery.

It is not pretended that California needs aid from these conditions, nor that they can give it. California is taxed for superfluous power to draw the dependent measures into port, which otherwise would founder and be lost. This forced condition, therefore, hinders and tends to defeat the admission of California.

Why is California subjected to this embarrassment? Does she come without right? She has a treaty. Is that treaty denied or questioned? No! it is unanimously affirmed. Can California abide delay? No! her anomalous condition not only appeals to our justice, but touches the very virtue of compassion within us. Why, then, should California be kept waiting while we make a circuit throughing the States into confederation nor constructed.

Tax satisfied that the soil of Mexico is free soil new, by the operation of unrepealed Mexican laws. I know it would be less safe if this bill were daws. I know it would raise a cloud upon the question. I prefer rather to leave New Mexico as it is. New Mexico has no representative here. Every phase of this compromise exhibits a dismemberment of her territory, and yet she is to receive no equivalent. Texas has already a vast domain of surprising fertility. New Mexico is less expansive, and comparatively sterile. This bill, nevertheless, literally applies the Scripture—'He that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken delay? No! her anomalous condition not only applies the Scripture—'He that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken delay? No! her anomalous condition not only applies the Scripture—'He that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken delay? No! her anomalous condition not only applies the Scripture—'He that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken delay? No! her anomalous condition not only applies the Scripture—'He that hath, to him shall be gi

nize new territories with a caste. But all agree that the community in any such territory may establish a Constitution prohibiting caste. California, already colonized, has done this already, and her maturity is not well questioned, although it has been as rapid and as bewildering as the presentation of a midsummer night's dream. There is, therefore, neither community, nor connection, nor even congruity between the admission of California and the conditions depended. It is hinding from a Anterose constitution of the United States, but nevertheless, distinctly and apart from all other institution on the principle of the common origin of man and the common government of God; and thus she possesses the first, last and chief element of the United States, but nevertheless, distinctly and apart from all other institution on the principle of the common origin of man and the common government of God; and thus she possesses the first, last and chief element of the United States, but nevertheless, distinctly and apart from all other institution on the principle of the common origin of man and the common government of God; and thus she possesses the first, last and chief element of wealth, without which a State subordinate to the United States, but nevertheless, distinctly and apart from all other institution on the principle of the common origin of man and the common government of God; and the common government of God; and the common government of the United States, but nevertheless, the institution on the principle of the common origin of man and the common government of God; and the co

to comply with instructions, and to evade them; to power over her by sparing her, to punish her by vote for the line of 36° 30', and to vote against it; giving her the crime of loving liberty too well. to support the Wilmot Proviso, and yet to defeat its application to the only territories open to its introduction. I solicit—if stronger language were cour nt demand—from the majority here, the bill, to enable me to vote effectu subdivision of the bill, to enable me to vote effectually for what I approve, without voting equally for what my own judgment, concurring with instructions, condemns, and thus to place myself, where I should invite all others to place themselves, under exact and full responsibility to their States and to the

an unjust combination. Those who assume that Texas has a valid title to all of New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, as high as the 42d parallel, will necessarily regard that State as surrendering, for a pecuniary equivalent, an extensive region effectively secured to slavery, to the equivocations of this compromise. Those, on the contrary, who regard the pretensions of Texas in New Mexico as groundless, will as certainly protest against the surrender of 70,000 square miles of soil, pregnant with liberty, to the hazarus of this adjustment. Both of these parties, I think, must agree that the United States ought not to pay Texas the equivalent, unless her title is good, and that if her title is good, then the United States have no constitutional power to buy her territory. If they may buy a part of Texas for purposes not defined in the Constitution, they may buy the whole. If they may buy the territory of a slave State to make it free, they may equally buy the soil of a free State to sterilize it with slavery. If it be replied that the title is in dispute, then the transaction changes character. The equivalent is paid for peace, and Texas is not yet lifted up so high, nor the United States brought down so low, as to obtain my consent to so humilisting a traffic.

I have heretofore said that I could vote to pay the debt of Texas on the

I have heretofore said that I could vote to pay the debt of Texas, on the ground that the repudiation of it by the United States in the agreement of annexation was fraudulent. But Texas seems to prefer that we should buy domain and dominion from her, rather than pay her debts. She must be content, therefore, to satisfy us concerning the cardinal points in the bargain, viz.:

Sir, I beg those citizens of the metropolis in the State from which I came, who have requested me to vote for this bill, to consider it in these aspects, and then to 'examine me, and say how look I that I should seem to be lacking in jurice and humanity so much as this fact comes to.'

But it is said that the ordinance of '87 is nnuecessary in New Mexico, and therefore is an abstraction, and that it gives offence.

First. How much are we to pay? The sum is set down in blank, and the blank kept open. The host Achilles keeps thicket here. A philosopher replied to a man who asked leave to see what he car-

be paid more than her claim is worth, because she will not trust to a distinct and independent negotiation. The payment is a condition of the admission of California; and thus we see California, the desire of the nation and the envy of the world, reduced by the Senate of the United States to the humiliation of the fifther exists.

been abundantly manifested heretofore, and needs no display of protestations now. We are in a frame of things disjointed, and in the confusion resulting from a severance of parties and a new conjunction of statesmen, each of us is obliged to rely on the guidance of his own judgment and conscience.

I submit, Sir, that the conditions are unreasonable, injurious and oppressive in regard to California. So far as they are found in the bill before us, they are—1st. The establishment of a territorial government in New Mexico, silent concerning slavery;

2d. The establishment of a like government in Washington: 3d. A compromise of a border dispute between New Mexico and Mexico and Texas. The garment of compromise, thus quilted of various fabrics with artistic skill, is ingeniously pieced out with collateral conditions, in a report of two other bills concerning slavery in the District of Columbia, the recapture of fugitive slaves, and other national interests or pretensions of slavery.

brought the States into confederation nor constructed New Mexico was a state in the Republic of Mexico brought the States into confederation nor constructed the Constitution—she neither planted slavery in the slave States nor uprooted it in the free States. She is not found by the side of Texas, invading New Mexico, nor allied with New Mexico in resisting Texas.

She is guiltless equally of buying and selling, of holding and emancipating, of reclaiming and of harboring slaves any where. She has neither vote nor speech here nor elsewhere where this angry strife can be composed. She has severed at a blow, and for ever, the loose political connection, the only connection she ever had with Utah and New Mexico. The slave States, indeed, insist on a right to colonize new territories with a caste. But all agree that the community in any such territory may establic accommunity in any such territory in that Republic all territory in that Republic. She was a state in the Republic of Mexico; and afterwards was a political Territory in that Republic. She was never less than that. We found that character now. Only her allegiance is transplanted to the United States, while some of the power of Government suspended by conquest remain in abeyance. She is a Republic according to the definition of Cicero—Res publica res populi, coitus multitudinis juris consensu et utilitatis communis societas.'

New Mexico was a state in the Republic of Mexico; and afterwards was a political Territory in that Republic. She was never less than that. We found that the condition and character. She sustains that character now. Only her allegiance is transplanted to the United States, while some of the power in that Condition and chara

between the admission of California and the conditions demanded. It is binding Eros to Anteros, confiding youth to querilous and wrangling age, the struggling hind to ravening hounds.

We were told long ago that California would save time by yielding to this most unjust combination. We have seen the error of that hope. We are making the overland journey of 7,000 miles between the Pillars of Hercules, when we might have crossed the Statics of Gibraltwan a sweeth see in each of the property, without which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without an approximation to which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without an approximation to which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without an approximation to which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without an approximation to which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without an approximation to which a State is exposed to oppression, the diffusion of knowledge, without which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without an approximation to which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without an approximation to which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without an approximation to which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without an approximation to which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without an approximation to which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without which a State must be powerless, the equalization of property, without which a State must be publicant and property. Straits of Gibraltar on a smooth sea in six hours.

We were told that a minority in another part of the Legislature might prevent the admission of California, and even bring the South to a dead stand.

the free States in this Union have attained—such

the Legislature might prevent the admission of Catifornia, and even bring the South to a dead stand. But it must work in its own democratic and constitutional way, or it must cease to work at all. No one or more of the States can assume the responsibility of arresting the Government by faction. Optimis auspicis qui quae pro republica, quae contram ampublican contra auspicia feeci.

I submit now, that the conditions demanded are equally unreasonable, injurious and oppressive in regard to the other parties affected by the combination, viz.: Texas, New Mexico, Utah, and the District of Columbia.

Each of these parties ought to be regarded as asking only a just award, and Congress is to be deemed ready to make a just one and no other. Such an award can be made only by bestowing a distinct and separate consideration on each claim. The same principle of Dialectic Philosophy which forbids multif-riousness of issues and confusion of paties in the administration of justice, condemns incongrous combinations in legislation.

The bill hofer way and advand to any be Same if not of feet. I pray way Sanates for the save if not of feet. I pray way Sanates for the save if not of feet. I pray way Sanates for the save if not of the feet of the same of our conquest in Mexico is concerned, will be the conquest of a free Republic, and the conquest of a free Republic, and the conversion of it, in whole or in part, to a slave State.

What is New Mexico, that she should be thus wronged? An unoffending rival prostrate at our feet. I pray way Sanates for the save if not of the constitution.

gruous combinations in legislation.

The bill before us seems adapted to enable Senators to speak on one side, and to vote on the other; justice, at least of magnanimity, to exercise wronged? An unoffending rival prostrate at ou feet. I pray you, Senators, for the sake, if not o ancient charter contains the glowing words estab-lished, by the consent of mankind, as the foundation of all true government, which Jefferson made ou

> 'All men naturally were born free, and were, by privilege, above all the creatures, born to and not to obey earthly authority not derived from

That Charter is in our hands. If we erase all that exact and full responsibility to their States and to the people.

While I leave the interests of Texas in the care of her honorable and excellent Senators, I must be allowed to think, that their consent to this bill betrays a want of confidence in her claims, or in the justice of Congress. A just claim ought not to need an unjust combination. Those who assume that

First. The reasonableness of the amount to be paid. Secondly. The value of the equivalent we are to receive.

Thirdly. The title of the vendor.
Fourthly. The use to which the territory is to be applied.

First. How much are we to pay? The sum is petied.

First. How much are we to pay? The sum is been the blank kept open. The host Achilles keeps thicket here. A philosopher replied to a man who asked leave to see what he carried under his cloak, 'I carry it there that you may not see it.'

Well, we are obliged to assume that Texas is to be paid more than her claim is worth, because she will not trust to a distinct and independent negotiation. The payment is a condition of the admission of California; and thus we see California, the desire of the nation and the envy of the world, reduced by the Senate of the United States to the humiliation of chaffering with money-changers and stock-jobbers, continually baiting her offers with richer rewards to obtain her admission into the Union.

The extent and value of the agonistion are equal-

minished by one or any number of men, and none can give away the right of another.'

Equal justice always excites fear, and therefore always gives offence; otherwise, its way would be smooth, and its sway universal. The abstractions of

gua, in Guatemala, and in other States of Central America. There are fields native to the tobacco plant, to the rice plant, and to the sugar cane and the tropical fruits; and there are even mines of silver and of gold. There the climate disposes to indolence, indolence to luxury, and luxury to slavery. There, those who can read the Wilmot Provise only in the rigors of perpetual winter, or in arid sands. The next of these evils is the encroachment of marid sands, will fail to discern its inhibition. Our pioneers are already abroad in these inviting regions. Our capital is making passages through them from ocean to ocean; and within ten years these passages will be environed by American communities, surpressing in power and wealth, if not in numbers, the unsettled

as the nation grows stronger.

The demand of the Slave States for a division lient, between Slavery in the South and Freedom in the North, betrays the near expectation of these conquests. The domestic production and commerce conquests. The domestic production and commerce will suppose the African slave trade and politic, the suscension of California; and this is in slaves will supplant the African slave trace, and new Slave States will surround the Gulf of Mexico and cover its islands. These new States, combined with States already existing, will constitute a Slave

By the supplant the African slave trace, and politic, the suspension of California; and this is the very one which, with exquisite surgery, the President proposes to us to heal immediately, and by itself alone. Empire, whose seat of commerce on the Ciescent Levee will domineer not only over the Scuthern portion of the continent, but through the Mississippi and its far-reaching tributaries, over the valley between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. This, Sir, is the dream of the slaveholder, and this is the interpretation thereof. It know full well that it the interpretation thereof. I know full well that is so woven of the stuff which all 'dreams are made of know how hopeless would be the attempt to estab-

Cherishing these opinions, I have struggled to extend the Ordinance of '87 over New Mexico. If I fail in that, I shall not then surrender it by entering into the riddling covenant contained in this bill, but shall fall back, as I did in the case of California, upon the people of the Territory, and leave New Mexico in the mean time under the protection of her ancient laws, deeming her more safe in resting free though without guard, in open danger, than inclosed in a suspected safety. This, Sir, is non-intervention as you and I can practice and can justify. Not voluntary, self-imposed non-intervention, to betray or expose Freedom, but compulsory non-intervention, when all intervention to save it had failed. The President anticipated that failare, through the known discordance of the two Houses of Congress, as we all might well have ear ticipated it. And therefore he recommended the alternative without an unnecessary trial. It would have been suise for the Slave States to have adopted it then. It would be wise for the Senate to adopt it now. If we reject it a little longer, we shall only reach it at last through the necessity which he so well forcess. We hen that time comes, he will have his triumphant vindication, for then it will be seen that he did the most for Harmony and for Freedom when to dull and prejudiced apprehensions he seems that he did the most for Harmony and for Freedom when to dull and prejudiced apprehensions he seems that he did the most for Harmony and for Freedom when to dull and prejudiced apprehensions he seems that he did the most for Harmony and for Freedom when to dull and prejudiced apprehensions he seems that he did the most for Harmony and for Freedom when to dull and prejudiced apprehensions he seems that he did the most for Harmony and for Freedom when to dull and prejudiced apprehensions he seems that he did the most for Harmony and for Freedom when to dull and prejudiced apprehensions he seems that he did the most for Harmony and for Freedom when to dull and prejudiced apprehension

one, that he might destroy the body politic at a blow. Perhaps they can point me to any act conferring or declaring human rights, that was not an abstraction. It was observed by one of the founders of the Commonwealth of England, that the promulgation of those rights had always

Been in terms not concrete, but abstract.*

Our own experience is the same. There is the Declaration of Independence, with its solemn recital of the natural equality of men, and of the inalienability of their essential rights. There is the Constitution of the United States, beginning with a sublime summary of the objects, and ending with its jealous bill of personal rights. What were these but abstractions?

There is the same bill of rights in every Constitution, and even the Constitutions of many of the

There is the same bill of rights in every Constitution, and even the Constitutions of many of the slave States hopefully assert abstractions of equality which for want of only a complete development of political justice, are not yet reduced to the concrete by established laws.

Perhaps, moreover, the apologists can show me some act declaratory of Human Rights that did not give offence. The tyrant of France took umbrage at the noble motto which Algernon Sidney inscribed in the album of the King of Denmark:—

'Manus haee intimica tyrannis.

Euse petit placidam sub Libertate quietem.'

Nay, Algernon Sidney expiated with his life the offence of publishing, as mere abstractions, the fundamental principles of our own Constitution. And among them was the Wilmot Proviso, thus expressed by that immortal patriot:

'The liberty of one man cannot be limited or diminished by one or any number of men, and none

'Thammuz came next behind, Whose annual wounds in Lebanon allur The Syrian damsels to lament his fate In amorous ditties all a summer's day.'

Sir, it is not proved here that three fugitives a year smooth, and its sway universal. The abstractions of human rights are the only permanent foundations of society. It is by referring to them that men determine what is established because it is not proved that even one is so withheld. The value of what is established in order that they may lawfully change it in accordance with the increase of knowledge and the progress of reason.

The abstraction now in question is the right of all the members of a State to equal political freedom. That is the Wilmot Proviso; that is the proviso of freedom, call it by whatsoever name you will. If it ever was right at any time, in any place, under any circumstances, it is right always, in all places, and under all circumstances. It can be renounced, safely, nowhere. Certainly, New Mexico is not the region, nor is her's the soil, nor her's the clime, where it should be renounced. New Mexico is the very field of the contest.

If we surrender here, where we have all the vantage ground, where else shall we find ground in the smooth of the difference of the description of the last the provision of the distinct of the provision for distinguishing between the real fugitive and the free citizen—between surrendering the unhappy freeman. And what is your remedy? To give the form of a trial after the surrender in the State to which the alleged fugitive is conveyed. Sir, this will only aggravate this exaggerated evil. Are you, then, propage to confess that this proud Republic approaches its downfall, because a slave sometimes finds a refuge under it in spite of its laws?

The next of these evils is the agitation about slavery in the District of Columbia. There are only a thousand slaves here, all toid. The people of the are withheld against lawful demand; nay, I think it is not proved that even one is so withheld. The value of what is called slave property, because the

field of the contest.

If we surrender here, where we have all the vantage ground, where else shall we find ground in which to make resistance?

We have taken a breathing spell from Annexation of Territory, to divide the gains. This division, once made, no matter how, the national instinct—an instinct fostered by democratic sentiments and sympathies, and invigorated by martial ambition, will hurry us on in a career that presents scarce any formidable obstructions. Whatever seemed attractive to the slave States in Louisiana, in Florida, in Texas, in New Mexico and in California, is surpassed in the very in the District of Columbia. The people of the Free States remonstrate against their being held in bondage; but they wait patiently until the mind of the nation can be moved to abolish it. What answer does this bill give these remonstrances? It proposes to remove the slave shambles across the Potomac, and in return for that concession exacts a guarantee for the continuance of slavery until Maryland shall consent to its abolition. Sir, this is healing the wound by plunging deeper into it the knife that made it. Shall we then authorize the newly-returned minister from Russia to give to his Imperireturned minister from Russia to give to his Imperial master the gratifying intelligence that this Republic, the equipoise of Despotism, hastens to a fall by a cause so inadequate and so inglorious as the bare possibility that one thousand slaves may, some five, ten, or twenty years hence, be redeemed from bo

The next of these evils is the encroachment of

and unenterprising States now existing there. You will say, that National moderation will prevent further Annexation. But National moderation will prevent further Annexation. But National moderation did not under our government in any of our States. It is, hold us back from the Mississippi, nor from the Nutherefore, solitude sweetened by independence. The cces, nor from the Rio Grande, nor from the coast of the Pacific ocean. The virtue grows weaker always the Pacific ocean. The virtue grows weaker always as the nation grows stronger.

But it is insisted that, trivial as those disturbances are, the country is nevertheless irritated, excited and distracted. Sir, the country seems to me neither excited nor distracted. It is worried by our own delays, and has become impatient—not impatient yet enough to approve this bill, but impatient for the ad-mission of California alone. That is all.

Still it is replied that the slavery question must be lish and to maintain such States, and an Empire composed of such States. But I know that nothing brought together by the union of the States. composed of such States. But I know that nothing brought together by the union of the States, not neuseums to Slavery impossible, after advantages already trailized nor even harmonized. Their antagonism is won, and that calamities distant, and therefore divided, will not deter it from the prosecution of its There is a sound maxim which teaches that every government is perpetually degenerating toward corruption, from which it must be rescued at success.

dere conflict, and the conflict involves, unavoidably, all questions of a national interest,—questions of revenue, of Internal improvements, of Industry, of Commerce, of Political rivalry, and even all questions of Peace and of War. In entering the career of sive periods by the resuscitation of its first principles and the re-establishment of its original Constitution. The blood is not more native to the heart than the them the fuel of Propagandism. We have the Pro-The blood is not more native to the heart than the principle of the equality of men contained in the Ordinance of '87 to the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States offers no right upon Congress to deprive men of their natural rights and inalienable liberty. I shall, therefore, insist upon applying the Proviso, not only when it is necessary to save a Territory from slavery, but even when its application might be waived, as a means of preserving and renewing the Constitution isself. It cannot be bad political husbandry to stir the earth and apply the fresh mold to the roots of the vine our forefathers planted, when its branches are spreading themselves abroad, and clustering upon the States which surround us.

Cherishing these opinions, I have struggled to extend the Ordinance of '87 over New Mexico. If I fail in that, I shall not then surrender it by entering into the riddling covenant contained in this bill, but shall feld back as I did in the case of California.

ed struggle over California, this desperate contest for

ed struggle over California, this desperate comest for the snows and sands of New Mexico and Deseret, are all within the scope and limits of the prediction and so are the strifes yet to come over the ice bound regions beyond the St. Lawrence and sunburnt plains beneath the tropics.

But while this Compromise will fail of all its purposes, it will work out serions and lasting evila. All such compromises are changes of the Constitution, made in derogation of the Constitution. They render it uncertain in its meaning, and impair its viger as well as its sanctions. This Compromise finds the Senate in wide divergence from the House of Representatives, by reason of the undue multiplication of feeble consumptive States effected by former composities of the same sort. You will incur that evil an till the Congress of the United States will be unable to conduct the business of the country by reason of a chronic disagreement between this and the popular branch, and the result will be the abolition of one branch or of the other. Either of such would probably be fatal to Liberty.

This compromise is rendered doubly dangerous by the circumstance that it is a concession to the alarms of disorganization and faction. Such concession, once begun, follow each other with fearful rapidity, and always increasing in magnitude. It is time, high time, that panics about the Union should cease; that it should be known and felt that the Constitution and the Union within the limits of human security, are safe, firm, and perpetual. Settle what you can settle, confide in that old arbiter Time for his favor and aid in settling for the future what belongs to the future, and you will hereafter be relieved of two classes of

in settling for the future what belongs to the future in settling for the future what belongs to the litting and you will hereafter be relieved of two classes of patriots whose labors can well be spared—those who parties whose above can be sparted—those who clamor for disunion, either to abolish slavery or to prevent emancipation, and those who surrender pra-ciples or sound policy to clamors so idle. Sir, the agitations which alarm us are not signs of

Sir, the agitations which alarm us are not signs of evils to come, but mild efforts of the Commonwealth for relief from mischiefs past.

There is a way, and one way only, to put them at

rest. Let us go back to the ground where our fore-fathers stood. While we leave slavery to the care of the States where it exists, let us inflexibly direct the policy of the Federal Government to circum-scribe its limits, and favor its ultimate extinguish-ment. Let those who have this misfortune entitled ment. Let those who have this misfortune entailed upon them, instead of contriving how to maintain an equilibrium that never existed, consider carefully how, at some time—it may be ten, or twenty, or even fifty years hence—by some means, by means of their own, and with our aid, without sudden change or violent action, they may bring about the Francisco. own, and with our aid, without sudden change or violent action, they may bring about the Emancipation of Labor, and its restoration to its just dignity and power in the State. Let them take Hope themselves, give Hope to the Free States, awaken Hope throughout the world. They will thus anicipate only what must happen at some time, and what they themselves must desire, if it can come safely, and as soon as it can come without danger. Let them do only this, and every cause of disappresence will do only this, and every cause of disagreement will cease immediately and forever. We shall then not merely endure each other, but we shall be reconciled cogether, and shall realize once more the concord which results from mutual league, united counsels and equal hopes and hazards in the most subling and beneficent enterprise the earth has winesed. The fingers of the Powers above would tune the har-

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N offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives and health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men, and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts

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JAMES RANDALL your preparation.

Hampton, ss.

Springfield, November 27, 1843.

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